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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM NEEDED IN AMERICA,' SAY NAACP DELEGATES

HOUSTON, Texas, July 3—In one of the most momentous sessions in its history, the 32nd annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, closed here last Sunday before a capacity crowd that occupied every bit of space in the Good Hope Baptist church and overflowed into the street.

Using as its theme "The Negro in Democracy", the convention in a militant, forceful and intelligent manner sought to present the case for unrestricted participation in the nation's all-out defense of Democracy and ways and means of guaranteeing for all time the equality for Negroes that should abound in America.

With nationally-known figures discussing the theme from different angles, the keynote of the convention was struck by Herbert Agar, liberal editor of the Louisville Courier Journal; Boscoe Dungee, militant editor of Black Dispatch, and climaxed by brilliant and youthful W. Robert Ming, Jr., of Howard University School of Law.

Summing up its finding in a series of resolutions, the convention declared: "In this direful hour of world conflict America needs a new birth of freedom. When men everywhere are extolling the virtues of democracy radical changes must be made with reference to the nation's attitude toward minority groups."

Stating its position on national defense, the resolution urged "that Negroes be admitted to all department of military service, the army, navy, marine an dair corps." Approval was given to the President's executive order as a step in the right direction but the resolution pointed out that it did not touch discrimination in the armed srevice and further urged that three Negroes be named to the new committee to investigate discriminations in defense industries.

Other resolutions attacked mob violence, lynching, white primaries, the poll tax, housing, health, education, labor unions, social security, sharecroppers and the appointment of Senator Byrnes to the United States Supreme Court.

Among the other leaders of the panel groups and speakers to the convention were: A. Philip Randolph, Horace Cayton, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Judge William Hastie, Madison Jones, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin and Dr. Buel Gallagher, president of Talladega college.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. Esther Cooper Made New NAACP Head in Arlington

DEC 6 - 1941

ARLINGTON, Va.—Mrs. Esther I. Cooper was elected president of the Arlington branch of the NAACP at the organization's annual election held at St. John Baptist Church Sunday.

Other officers of the branch, which was organized in September, 1940, are: Jesse L. Pollard, secretary; James L. Washington, treasurer; Leon J. Callis, vice-president, and William R. Minor, chairman of ways and means committee.

Seal Sale Progresses

Chairmen of other committees will be named at the next meeting of the group.

DEC 6 - 1941

Progress was reported in the group's sale of Christmas seals and in the raising of the community's educational facilities as a result of the efforts of the educational committee headed by W. H. Chapman.

Other members of that committee are Mrs. Emma Clifford, Mrs. Alice Moorman, William Minor, Walter Hightower and Henson Thompson.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Branch NAACP Is Most Outstanding

JUL 7 1941

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—The Birmingham Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was notified last week of its selection as the branch doing the "most outstanding work during the year and that the Dr. Ross Thalheimer award, given for the first time this year, would be made at the Houston conference.

The notification was received from Walter White, Secretary of the NAACP, New York, by Dr. Chas. A. J. McPherson, local secretary. The $50 cash award will be given annually by Dr. Thalheimer of Baltimore, Md. to the branch doing the most outstanding work in the opinion of a committee selected for this purpose.

The award was given for the splendid work regarding industrial disputes; for its organized action in reducing police brutality; for its registering voters; and its increase in memberships from 603 in 1938 to 1032 in 1941. It will be presented to a representative of the Birmingham branch at the Saturday morning session of the Houston Conference on June 28.

The Birmingham, Alabama Branch of the NAACP was chartered as a branch in March 1919. Its first president was Mr. J. E. Hutchinson, a Post Office R. R. mail clerk, the second was Dr. B. J. Anderson, a prominent dentist, the third Rev. E. O. Woolfork, a public spirited social minded pastor of a local church, the fourth Dr. E. W. Taggart, another energetic social minded dentist who believes in doing something about

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problems, the fifth, Mr. W. E. Shortridge, a progressive courageous and fearless mortician who went into the courts in an effort to curb the increasing frequency of police brutality; the sixth, Mr. Shelly Belle, a whirlwind organizer with a distinct personality who continued to push a little farther home the social problems which beset us by petition and legal procedure in the courts when that failed with the aid of our undaunted attorney, Mr. A. D. Shores, the seventh, Dr. Walter L. Brown, a fearless, courageous and intelligent social and religious worker who stood out as a fine organizer in the work of the NAACP and our present president, number eight, who goes on to carry on the precedents set before him in the prosecution and breaking down of evils of police brutality for full suffrage for the Negro, nullification of the poll tax evil in our democracy and equalization of teachers' salaries and other unjust discriminations. He is J. J. Green, an employe of the Frisco R. R.

JUL 7 1941

Dr. Chas. A. J. McPherson, secretary has served all of these presidents, having shared the honor of organizing the local branch.

Chester, S. C. Reporter
June 30, 1941

Walter White and his Association for the Advancement of Colored People are foaming at the mouth and ghashing their teeth in impotent rage because Associate Justice Byrnes' nomination was rushed through in the manner it was, and denounce Mr. Byrnes as a negro hater, etc. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, the Chicago colored member of the House, has made public a letter he wrote in Senator Byrnes' behalf. Both are members of the national law-making body, one a member of the House, the other of the Senate, and Congressman Mitchell has a first-hand opportunity to see and observe Senator Byrnes. He's probably a great deal more competent to pass on Mr. Byrnes and his motives than White, a hireling, who writes as he is paid to write.

Dr. Anthony of Princeton

It is always refreshing to men of good will when a fighter in the cause of democracy manages to spare more of his time and energy from a busy personal life for work in a great and extra-personal cause. Or perhaps we should say that it is good when a fighter in a great cause senses the rightness of that cause and identifies his person with it, not as an extra effort, but as an unavoidable exercise of his spirit notwithstanding the pressure of occupational affairs.

We refer to Dr. D. W. Anthony of Princeton, president of the New Jersey State Branches of the NAACP, who was drafted at the meeting of the association held at Montclair last week to continue as president. Dr. Anthony is as busy a citizen as we know, yet he finds, certainly not without scarifice, time and energy and, most important of all, the driving spirit to take the lead in fighting for the rights of his people in New Jersey..

Whether in the Cranbury case or in the present effort to improve the situation at Bordentown, Dr. Anthony has not only given his time and energy but spent his money in considerable sums in the cause of fairplay.

We are indeed happy that Dr. Anthony can manage to continue actively in the work of the State NAACP. Happy also are we to note the dispatch and courage with which he attended to the business before the State Branches of the association last week.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The NAACP: An Instrument of Struggle

We of the Herald-News will accept second place to none in our conviction that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an instrument of struggle necessary as it is invaluable for winning the full rights of citizenship for America's tenth man.

It is therefore refreshing to us to know that the association is gaining many new members throughout New Jersey—Jersey City being especially noteworthy in enlisting new members. While we are not now informed exactly as to the number of new members throughout the state, association leaders in many sections of the state report important gains in membership and an awakening among colored people born of the need and value of the N. A. A. C. P. in the daily struggle for social, economic and civil rights.

We are therefore resuming, with this issue, the publication of the call to JOIN THE NAACP! in these pages which we carried for several months earlier in the year—so convinced are we of the essential organizational value of the association and the urgency to make the N. A. A. C. P. count for all it can in numbers, force and influence.

We hope that when the N. A. A. C. P. holds its annual convention in Houston, Texas, this June 24, at which time it will hear such fighters for citizens' rights as Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and noted white liberals, Walter White, Charles Houston, Roy Wilkins, and many others, that it too will be cheered, as we are, by the splendid leadership of N. A. A. C. P. men and women in New Jersey.

The association has had a busy and significant year here in Jersey, carrying the fight for fair play and civil rights forward with vigor under the fine leadership of Dr. Anthony of Princeton. Whether in the field of housing or employment in defense industries or in more adequate vocational schools. The State Branches of the N. A. A. C. P., have thought and acted with becoming vigor and a sense of the nature of the struggle we can and must make within our political democracy for ourselves and our children.

Let no man think he can win his rights without struggle and alone. Let him know, while the knowledge may still do him some good, that in organization there is strength, and that when the purpose is the high one which guides the N. A. A. C. P. he is not only strong but right-directed.

Join the N. A. A. C. P. today! Join now, and make your little strength part of that great and total strength which, far back in the creeks and inlets of daily existence, is making that great flood which silent, shall come flooding in the main.—Newark Herald-News.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT CHICAGO THINKS

... of Walter White's Recent Action Before the Truman Committee.

"I see no logical reason why Walter White asked for a postponement, nor even why Randolph called off his march on Washington in protest for more defense jobs for Negroes."—A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, 3032 Wabash avenue.

"It is a sad commentary when Negro people can't get together in a fight for the common good. I might say it has long since been so, and it is just what the white people want them to do—stay apart—bicker among themselves. In my opinion of what Walter White has done—and he is my friend—he should have never postponed the hearings."—Nahum D. Brascher, newspaper columnist and public relations expert, 4259 South Parkway, Hotel Tyson.

"This is no time for Negroes to start bickering among themselves. They should present a united front on all vital problems now."—Charles J. Jenkins, member Illinois General Assembly, 155 North Clark street.

"Considering the economic condition of America today it is about time discrimination on account of one's color when it comes to a matter of labor should be dropped. Walter White knows this and above all he should have gone through with the program as planned."—Robert H. Harper, high mason and manager of branch store of the Drexel Liquor stores, Inc., 47th and South Parkway.

"I think that whatever we start or have started in the manner of getting employment for our race we should see it through right now. I am strictly for my race. Its advancement is surely needed now especially in the matter of having more deserving jobs, and I think Mr. White should realize this too."—Kenneth Blewitt, manager Regal Cafe.

"The sooner this problem of employing more colored workers is settled the better it will be for all of us."—A. Lincoln Wisler, white, 47th street business man.

"I think probably that White had a tenable position. The world will never forgive you if you shoot a man where there is a question of doubt."—Dr. Dale Beverly, 4304 South Parkway.

"I agree with Dr. Logan. We need public hearings like the one in question and more of them to bring out in the open the grave injustices our race suffers regarding the woeful lack of deserved employment."—James A. Glover, member Board of Directors Victory Mutual Life Insurance company.

"I consider unsound the position of Mr. White that the investigation should be delayed to await the outcome of the executive order for the reason that certainly the executive order isn't any more important than constitutional provisions which all public officials swear to uphold—provisions which would give us a measure of security and some citizenship rights. Moreover, it would help the President to enforce his order if specific information were given as to discrimination being practiced in defense industries.

"The action of Mr. White should have not affected the committee or others interested in seeing to it that more Negroes get defense jobs, especially since Dr. Logan says that others have the same information which Dr. White has."—Atty. C. Francis Stradford, 12 W. Garfield boulevard.

"A lot of our foremost Negro citizens, in the forefront working for the race have that natural inclination to want to get credit for the really big movements that are fostered for the sake of the race. This may or may not be Mr. White's motive for the position which he took. Who knows except him? Anyhow, it leaves a muddled situation with our ranks still divided, which everybody deplores but is apparently unwilling to remedy for fear that old word "credit" isn't fastened to his name, or should we say crown."—Horace Lomax, president Metropolitan Motorists Assn.

"Of all of the men in our race who have done so much right out there on the firing line I should think Mr. White would be the last person to delay contemplated action of the kind contemplated in the story. But since he asked for an indefinite postponement certainly one doesn't feel like throwing a bouquet or two at him."—C. Boyer, manager of Palais Des Gardes.

"I am unable to comment one way or the other regarding Mr. White's action because I do not know what is behind the scenes."—William P. Harrison, manager Grand Hotel.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT DETROIT SAYS

Courier's Editorial Praised By Motor City Leaders

T. R. Jones, assistant executive secretary Urban League, says: "The better thinking people agree with your editorial selfish leadership. Certainly I for one appreciate what the Pittsburgh Courier stands for. Mr. Dancy, our executive secretary, is out of the city, just now, but I'm sure that he too feels the same way I do in this matter."

Charles C. Diggs, Michigan state senator, says: "The Pittsburgh Courier acted wisely in denouncing Walter White and his NAACP cohorts in requesting the senate committee to postpone its investigation into discrimination against Negroes in national defense. We must always get our investigations heard by senate committees in order that our issues might be stated forcefully and understood. I don't know what prompted Mr. White to take such a strange stand, naturally I am surprised."

"Your front page editorial of last week is just the thing. I am glad the Courier has taken such a stand. It is surprising that Mr. White should have acted in such a way to make an editorial like that necessary. I hope he will see his error and be man enough to benefit by his mistake."—Fred A. Allen, owner Supreme Linen Laundry.

"I am quite confused about the whole thing. It would seem that your newspaper prints the news just as it is and lets the chips fall where they may. Mr. White may have been perfectly honest in this matter, but, seemingly, his judgment was very bad."—Geraldine Bledsoe, social and civic worker.

"I talked with Walter White two months ago just after he got a senator to introduce a resolution that he thought should have priority over everything else. Seemingly, Mr. White considered that nothing would come of investigating discrimination in National Defense at this time. However, I admire the Courier for its strong and frank editorial."—L. C. Blount, president Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company.

"I think your editorial on 'Selfish Leadership' is a fine thing, and am glad that somebody has the proper intestinal fortitude to attack things like that."—Rev. R. L. Bradby, pastor Second Baptist church.

"I have been observing for some time that Walter White has been changing. I am not very much surprised at his actions in this case. Maybe he is getting tired of the constant pressure that he has been under for so long a time, and has decided to follow the line of least resistance."—George Reed, manager Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company.

"I hate to think that a leader like Walter White would make such a mistake like that."—Carlton W. Skinner, president Booker T. Washington Trade Association.

...cially at such a time as this when we need unity more than ever before."—Ernest Marshall, assistant director Vocational Educational National Defense.

"I am amazed that Walter White should have backed down as he did in this case. My hope is that something yet may come to light that might enable him to appear more favorably."—Edward Swann, field organizer NYA.

"A very fine editorial! I cannot understand why Mr. White should have requested the Senate Committee to postpone its investigation against discrimination of Negroes in National Defense. I shall [illegible] a letter will ask him to speed [illegible] to state his reasons fully."—Rev. W. H. Peck, pastor [illegible] church.

"I am very sorry that Mr. White has taken such a step. Your editorial is very very strong and quite to the point. We cannot imagine why Mr. White should have taken the attitude that he did. I want to keep in touch with the situation and study it closely. Maybe I might be able to give a better opinion later."—Rosa Gregg, president Women's Federated club.

"I am reluctant to express an opinion, because

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP ESTABLISHES SUNDAY, JAN. 26 AS NAT'L DEFENSE DAY

Association Organizes Nationwide Drive For Jobs and Abolition of Discrimination In National Defense.

JAN 4 - 1941

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A call to its members and the American public throughout the country to galvanize public opinion in their communities to concrete action against the segregation and discrimination against Negroes in the Army, Navy and Air Corps, and the barring of Negroes, adult and youth, from jobs in national defense industries, was announced here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The campaign, according to association officials, will culminate in the celebration of "National Defense Day" on Sunday, Jan. 26, when mass meetings will be held in key cities throughout the country. National groups including church, welfare, fraternal, social and labor organizations that have worked with the association in the fight to pass the anti-lynching bill, will be asked to cooperate in the campaign, the announcement said. The association urged its members to work out community plans for calling upon ministers to set aside a part of their Sunday services on Jan. 26 for the voicing of protests against discrimination under the national defense program. The plan calls for flooding Congress with postcards, letters and telegrams, urging the abolition of all discrimination in the country's armed forces and the opening up of job opportunities to Negroes in defense industry in the skilled as well as unskilled occupations. The plight of Negro youth, under the national defense

Knoxville Tenn News Sentinel
January 12, 1941

NEGRO ASSOCIATION WILL MEET MONDAY

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its first 1941 meeting at Carnegie Library Monday night. Reports of committee are expected.

The association's executive committee will meet at 6 p. m.; the women's auxiliary at 7 p. m.; and the general association at 7:30 p. m. The Rev. B. B. Evans is president.

Chattanooga Tenn Daily Times
January 11, 1941

OFFICE WILL OPEN HERE FOR NEGRO ASSOCIATION

Headquarters for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be officially opened today at 124½ East Ninth street.

Daisy Lampkin, field representative of the national organization, arrived yesterday from Pittsburgh, Pa., to assume charge of the drive for 2,000 members for the local branch, of which Dr. P. A. Stephens is president. Already, the local branch has more than 350 members, and twenty-five teams of ten members each, under two captains each are at work obtaining pre-campaign memberships.

The drive opens Sunday following a meeting at the colored Masonic hall, 411 East Ninth street, at 3 p.m. Tomorrow morning the field representative will speak at the Second Baptist church, Grove street, at 11 o'clock, and numerous other engagements are being scheduled for her during her ten-day stay. L. D. Collins and T. D. Upshaw are drive captains and members of the executive committee of the Chattanooga organization.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

New Orleans N.A.A.C.P. Takes Over Church Point Beating Case

JAN 4 - 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—All the files and data on the Church Point police beating of Mrs. Bea Jackson was turned over to the Rev. C. C. Taylor, recently elected president of the New Orleans Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., last week by Leon Lewis, secretary of the New Orleans Press Club.

The case thus far has reached the point of Luke Wimberly, accused police who brutally assaulted Mrs. Bea Jackson on the night of July 31, being freed of assault and battery charges by the Acadia Parish Grand Jury.

The League for Preservation of Constitutional Rights has promised to force further investigation into the case and the prosecution of Luke Wimberly.

The Press Club was responsible for the investigation so far and secured signed statements from eye witnesses to the beating. These were forwarded to the office of Attorney General Eugene Stanley, who in turn ordered a Grand Jury investigation.

Dr. Taylor and the N.A.A.C.P. officials will aid to their fullest extent the furtherance of action against Wimberly.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Work Of NAACP In Mobile, Ala., Brings Praise

JAN 18 1941

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 16 — (By E. M. Goode for ANP)—In a letter to the Mobile Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., members of the Psi Chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority extended congratulations and expressed appreciation of "the great work you are doing in behalf of the Negroes of our city." The members pledged 100 per cent support to the N.A.A.C.P. Previously a similar expression was voiced by members of the Beta Omicron Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

The Mobile Unit of the N. A. A. C. P., has a glorious record of achievements. Included among its recent efforts is the appointment of five colored census enumerators, the only Negro census workers in Alabama; a colored worker in the public relations department of the city's bus transportation system, an increase in the number of Negro qualified voters in the county, vigorous protests against police brutality, continued interest in the teachers' salary question and apparent accomplishment of unity among the teachers, and an unrelenting campaign to open national defense vocational training and employment to colored citizens, which may bring an important victory at an early date.

Officers of the Mobile Branch are: M. J. Jackson, president; J. L. LeFlore, secretary; Henry Thomas, treasurer, and Conrad Deane, chairman of the board.

Chattanooga Tenn Daily Times
January 14, 1941

MEMBERSHIP RACE WON BY DAVENPORT

Howard High Professor Tops Drive for Negro Advance Society—Joins Panca

Prof. William J. Davenport, Howard High school principal, was the first representative in the membership drive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to qualify for the Panca club when he turned in twenty-two memberships yesterday morning, it was announced last night by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national field representative in charge of the local campaign.

Prof. Davenport works as a lieutenant under Capt. L. D. Collins, and was run a close second by Harvey E. White, of the Universal Life Insurance company, in his quest for fifty members to fulfill his pledge. The Panca club receives its name from the five letters of abbreviation of the organization—N. A. A. C. P.

Yesterday's activities at the headquarters, 124½ East Ninth street, centered largely around instructions to workers. First group reports will be made tomorrow night.

Director Lampkin issued a statement yesterday in which she sought to call attention to the nation-wide scope of the organization with which the local branch is affiliated.

"Our institution had for its original purpose purely educational and cultural development, and was organized and still manned by some of the nation's finest white and colored citizens. We welcome the membership of persons of all races who are for human rights and the advancement of the Negro group," she asserted.

Tonight at Phillis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. A., East Eighth street, workers of Group B, under direction of Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Booker T. Washington High school, will hold a pep meeting, and will be joined by workers from the Collins group at a jamboree.

Arrangements are being made for speaking engagements for the director at various churches, schools and clubs. Sunday has been designated as N. A. A. C. P. Sunday in the colored churches, at which time each minister has been asked to preach a sermon on the value of concerted effort in the fight for human rights for Negroes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

N.A.A.C.P. Prepares For Move

JAN 21 1941

Resolution To Seek Hearings In Washington

NEW YORK—Introduction in Congress of a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of the status and treatment of the Negro in the national defense program will be sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced here

Monday.

According to officials of the organization the name of the senator who will introduce the resolution will be made known within the next few days.

The announcement followed action taken by the association's board of directors at their monthly meeting held here at the NAACP's national headquarters, 69 Fifth Avenue. At this meeting the board, following a lengthy discussion of the question, voted to seek a Congressional investigation into every phase of the defense program, particularly the nation-wide discrimination practiced against Negroes in the matter of employment by firms holding federal contracts and the refusal of vocational training of Negroes in defense training classes, a project financed by the government. The investigation would also include a thorough probe into the discrimination against Negroes in the Army, Navy, Army Air Corps Medical reserve, and in the operation of local draft boards throughout the country.

The resolution will call for public hearings, the announcement said, and the taking of testimony from officials of the Army, Navy, Air Corps, employers, leaders of trade unions, and the submission of information gathered by the association as a result of two national surveys now nearing completion.

In the event that discrimination is not abolished after the investigation, the announcement said, the Association will seek the introduction of bills in Congress to require inclusion of Anti-discrimination clauses in all industrial defense contracts financed in whole or in part by the federal government, and to amend the National Labor Relations Act by denying the protection of this Act to unions which discriminate either directly or indirectly against Negroes.

In making the announcement officials of the organization stated that they would "leave no stone unturned," in pushing the investigation to the limit.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NAACP Is Praised By Ellis

Emancipation Address Heard By Big Crowd

JAN 2 1941

Dubbing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a crusade for right and urging its support by every person of color in America, the Rev. C. N. Ellis, president of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union and pastor of Reed Street Baptist Church, delivered the principal address Wednesday at the Atlanta Emancipation meeting at Friendship Baptist Church.

Rev. Mr. Ellis urged Negroes to register and exercise every right as citizens. He said that Negro education as well as white education must be re-thought.

The much-applauded speaker expressed the opinion that the NAACP would not stop the battle for rights for Negroes until the race gets the things it wants. His speech urged unity, loyalty and cooperation, expressing fortitude, courage and hope for the future.

WORK REVIEWED

Rev. Mr. Ellis was presented to a full house by President T. M. Alexander, of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP. President Alexander reviewed the work of the branch during the past year and called for loyalty and less hypocrisy within the group. He said he will carry the program of the NAACP to the people in all sections of the city. Support for the public school teachers in their fight for equal privileges and benefits will continue, Mr. Alexander said.

Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, president of the T. I. C. Club, delivered what was judged as a plain, commonsense and practical talk about the present conditions of Negroes as to jobs and living conditions. She urged that more businesses be started by members of the group in order that more jobs may be created for other members.

DR. DAVAGE HONORED

Dr. M. S. Davage, newly appointed secretary of the Department of Negro Education of the Board of Education of The Methodist Church, was presented the sixth annual achievement award of the "27" Club. Prof. E. Luther Brookes, of the Clark College faculty, made the presentation.

Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, made an appeal for funds, relating how-largely other minority groups in the city respond to worthy efforts affecting their racial members.

Drew Days played a violin solo accompanied by Johnson Hubert, teacher at David T. Howard Junior High School. Hubert also rendered a piano solo.

Mrs. Ida Henderson, past president of the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs, read the Emancipation Proclamation.

Dr. C. A. Talbert of Clark University delivered invocation.

Mrs. L. D. Shivery served as chairman of the program committee.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

'Push Harder On All Fronts', Urges NAACP

JAN 16 1941

Only Way To Get Anywhere In National Defense, It Says

NEW YORK — Urging that the campaign be pushed forward "harder than ever on all fronts," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called upon branches of the organization thruout the country to "develop and set in motion a community-wide program" for breaking down the barriers keeping Negroes from employment in defense industry and relegating them to segregated roles in the country's armed forces.

The association called for the cooperation of religious, fraternal, youth, labor, civic, welfare, and women's groups in the program, which culminates in mass meetings to be held in local communities throughout the country, Sunday, January 26.

The association urged its members to form "real working committees" to organize the ministers for setting aside a part of the Sunday church service in order that people may be urged to write letters to the President, William Knudsen, Sidney Hillman, Secretary of War Stimson, and Secretary of Navy Knox, who comprise the recently organized national defense board (Office of Production Management); and Congressmen and Senators, urging them to open up jobs for Negroes in defense industries and to abolish discrimination in the armed forces.

Finds Jim Crow Draft

At the same time the NAACP made public another report in the series which the organization has been issuing from its survey on how the operation of the draft law is affecting Negroes throughout the country. According to the report which covers sections of Louisiana, Kansas, New Mexico, and Massachusetts, in Monroe, Louisiana, a town of 32,000 population, one-half of which comprises Negroes, two segregated registration offices in the northern and southern sections of the town are set up for the use of white people, Baton Rouge, La., also has a segregated setup for registration of draftees.

JAN 16 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Urge Chamber Of Commerce To Denounce Jim Crow

MAR 20 1941

NEW YORK—The United States Chamber of Commerce, located in Washington, D. C., has been urged "at the earliest practicable date to go on record officially and unequivocaly on record against all discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, or color" by Walter White, secretary of the NAACP.

MAR 20 1941

Mr. White made the request in a letter to F. Staurt Fitzpatrick, head of the Civic Development Department of the U. S. Chamber.

Mr. White's action was the result of information which came to the NAACP that the Indian Chamber of Commerce was opposing a bill in the state legislature which would operate against unions which discriminate against Negroes.

Daily World.
Atlanta, Georgia

Harlem NAACP To Take Care Of Joe Spell

MAR 19 1941

NEW YORK—(ANP) Dissenting opinion failed to assert itself when the New York branch of the N.A.A.C.P. decided in meeting Monday evening to make itself financially responsible for the maintenance of Joseph Spell, recently acquitted on an attack charge and his common-law wife, Verges Clark.

According to information received, when the national body adopted the $2,300 cost of defending Spell it felt it had satisfactorily discharged its duty. The realization among some, however, that certain rehabilitative efforts should be made provoked the question of the wherewithal to accomplish this end. Therefore, decision is said to have been reached to pass on to the local branch the burden of their keep.

MAR 19 1941

Asked if such rehabilitative work did not fall within the province of such organizations as the New York Urban league or the Y.M.C.A. rather than the NAACP., an official of the New York branch of the association admitted such would possibly be the case but believed any such request to either of these two groups would have been "futile".

The approximate extent of this maintenance could not be determined although it is known that Spell is now residing at the local YMCA. His spouse is said to be at the YWCA. but confirmation was lacking.

MAR 19 1941

Efforts of the NAACP to secure work for Spell have been difficult, an authority said, however, he is believed to be working at present. The statement was added that any help that may be given the couple would be in order to meet "unforseen contingencies" that might conceivably develop.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NAACP Parley Assails Hitlerism; Richard Wright Given Spingarn Medal

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Sunday Worker Staff Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Tex., June 28.—Resolutions denouncing Hitlerism "at home" as well as abroad, and vigorously upholding the rights of labor and the Negro people were adopted by the final session of the 32nd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here today.

Last night Richard Wright was given a stirring ovation by over 1,500 people jammed in the Good Hope Baptist Church to honor his receipt of the Spingarn Medal for "Native Son" and "Uncle Tom's Children."

In accepting the medal, placed around his shoulders by Elmer Carter, Editor of Opportunity, Wright said:

"I am a product of the streets of America, the labor movement and the revolutionary movement."

On the whole the conference took a progressive stand on most issues and was singularly without red-baiting.

The resolutions, while condemning Hitlerism in several places, did not in any way mention the Soviet Union's battle against Hitler, although there is a pronounced sentiment among delegates and many officials for all aid to the Soviet Union.

But the fact that resolutions did not follow the red-baiting tactic of lumping Communism and fascism together, a practice followed at the convention in Philadelphia last year, was in deference to the pronounced friendly attitude toward the Soviet Union here, and to the changes in the European situation. Members of the Resolution Committee admitted that proposals and resolutions were introduced calling upon the administration to aid the Soviet Union, although they were defeated.

The conference endorsed the March on Washington committee, but pointed out that the order promulgated by President Roosevelt against job-discrimination was inadequate and subject to many loop-holes. The resolution on this question pointed out that the President's order should have banned all discrimination especially in the armed forces, and in all phases of the "defense" program.

The conference called for three Negroes to be appointed to the 5-man board which the President is to set up.

The conference denounced the efforts of "reactionaries" in Congress and elsewhere to use the "unlimited national emergency to curtail labor's rights and collective bargaining."

"We believe that the Negro people should join labor unions. At the same time we condemn unions which practice discrimination against Negroes particularly the railroad brotherhoods," a resolution stated.

The conference called for passage of anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation, and for the abolition of the "white primary." It urged the election, wherever possible, of Negro candidates to office.

Resolutions called for an adequate health program, increased educational facilities, slum clearance and for the elimination of jim-crowism in Federal and other public housing projects.

FLAY NAMING OF BYRNES

A particularly enthusiastic condemnation of President Roosevelt's appointment of Sen. Byrnes, poll tax Senator from South Carolina, was adopted. It was urged also that President Roosevelt and the Department of Justice take immediate steps to prosecute W. S. Cochran, landlord killer of Robert White in Conroe, Texas. Mrs. White sat in the audience as this resolution was adopted.

Secretary Walter White, of the NAACP, spoke last night and declared amidst much applause from the audience, that he was somewhat dissatisfied with the executive order issued by the President on job-discrimination. Reflecting the discontent over the unexpected postponement of the march on Washington, White said:

"The most perfect order issued the President would be a dead letter unless followed up by the pressure of the people. We must see that the board is kept busy with complaints on job discrimination."

"In your quests for the good life," Wright said in his speech last night, "you must weigh all political parties, Republican, Democrat, Socialist and Communist. I do not make a political speech but you know my convictions."

"We must have Negroes who will investigate the political systems of the people in India, China and the Soviet Union. Let them bring back to us the truth, without benefit of Martin Dies," Wright declared amidst ringing applause.

MUST ORGANIZE

"Let us organize today," he continued, "speaking alone is not sufficient. We must make the fight for freedom on ever higher levels and we, the Negro people, will find allies in larger numbers. We are brothers. My book seeks to tell you that we are brothers, beyond race and color, brothers because of a common life lived and suffered together."

The 33-year-old Richard Wright is the youngest recipient of the Spingarm Award in its history. It has been awarded previously to Marian Anderson, Dr. George Washington Carver and other noted Negroes in the field of scienence, art and education.

Approximtely 250 delegates attended the conference representing about 65,000 NAACP members throughout the country. The conference meets in Los Angeles next year.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NAACP Parley Flays Anti-Negro Police Brutality

Delegates Urge Negro-White Youth Unity, Call for Increased Educational Rights for Negro Students; Auto Union Delegates Lauded

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Daily Worker Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Texas, June 27.—A clarion call against inadequate educational facilities and police brutality were sounded here today following a stirring appeal last night for an "all-inclusive Negro and white youth movement."

Madison S. Jones, Jr., Youth Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the organization's 32nd Annual Conference here that:

"We must have a united Youth movement. I mean not only united Negro Youth—but Negro and white Youth whose needs for opportunity, jobs, education and equality are common problems."

He was given a round of applause.

CITES DETROIT ACTION

At the panel discussion on legal defense and education this morning, several delegates declared that police brutality was increasing against the Negro people. As a way to curb this trand, Dr. J. J. McClendon, of Detroit, said that other communities should follow the lead of Detroit which had set up a Negro and white committee to end police brutality.

In Detroit, he asserted, because of the mass pressure exerted by labor, Negro and other groups, two policemen had been forced out because of brutality against Negroes.

During the discussion delegates cited unusual cases of brutality against Negro soldiers by army officials, and urged Federal action to curb them.

The NAACP is developing several court fights in Southern states for the equalization of Negro teachers salaries with whites. Victories have been won in [illegible] counties. While commending this fight, delegates remarked that it should be extended to a vigorous struggle for equal schools and facilities for Negro children.

JIM-CROW EFFECTS

Delivering an address on the Negro and education last night Dr. Buell Gallagher, President of Talladega College and a Southern white liberal, attacked the jim-crow dual educational system pointing out its crushing effects upon the Negro child. While one dollar is spent on every Southern white child, fifty cents is spent on every Negro child, with the amount for Negro children being even less in some Southern states as Mississippi and Georgia, Dr. Gallagher said.

Dr. Gallagher gave highest praise to Richard Wright, Marian Anderson, Dr. George Washington Carver and other noted Negroes.

"No matter what comes," Jones stated, "the Negro Youth will never give up the fight for the anti-lynching bill, nor abandon the struggle to wipe out the poll tax, nor end the campaign to remove from the colleges and universities, both North and South, the prejudiced text-books with their unfair Gone with the Wind attacks against Negroes."

One of the highlights of the meeting has been the great commendation which the Detroit NAACP has received for assisting the United Automobile Workers in their fight against Henry Ford. We must see that our people join the unions, and take their stand with labor," said Ernest Marshall, Negro teacher from Detroit. Five Negro members of the UAW, who are here as delegates from the Detroit NAACP, have probably received more handshakes than any other delegates at the convention.

The convention will close tomorrow.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NAACP Delegates Express Support of Soviet Union; Resent Snub at Red Army

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Daily Worker Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Texas, June 27.—A warm feeling of sympathy for the Soviet Union in her war against Nazi aggression exists among many delegates at the 32nd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in session here. Delegates believed that all out aid should be given the Soviet Union by the Roosevelt Administration.

Considerable resentment was expressed by several delegates against a slurring remark made against the Soviet Union by Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville, Ky., Courier Journal.

In the course of his speech Wednesday evening, Agar stated that the "Soviets would be defeated in six weeks."

One delegate, a Negro minister, from Knoxville, Tenn., declared:

"You know, I didn't like that remark. It seemed to me an attempt to discredit the Soviet Union. A lot of people who used to say that the Soviet Union was weak and helpless, find it necessary to cling to this type of talk even though the facts are proving every day that they were wrong from the first."

Another delegate stated:

"Even when America is almost involved in actual combat with the Nazis, still some leaders in our capitalist society express a bond of sympathy with any capitalist country fighting the Soviets.

"Some of them seem to feel that any capitalist country is superior to the Soviet Union, and they feel instinctively that it will be a blow against capitalism everywhere if the Soviet Union wins. It seems to me that the Communists are absolutely right when they say that the capitalist countries have to be watched very carefully lest all of them turn upon the Soviet Union."

Still another delegate said:

"Well, this ought to open a lot of people's eyes about Communism and fascism being the same thing. A lot of people, including our own government used to snub the Soviet Union; now they find themselves in the position of having to say publicly that they hope the Soviet Union wins. They see that the Soviet Union is putting up a real battle against the Nazis, and they will come to realize that long ago they should have accepted the Soviet's offer for collaboration to stop Hitler when it was first made."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NAACP JOINS BILL OF RIGHTS ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK.—(ANP)— The N. A. A. C. P. is listed among the participating organizations who will on Dec. 15 join the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the bill of rights, contained in the first ten amendments to the constitution. The President of the United States, contrary to self-imposed restriction, will serve as the honorary chairman of the Bill of Rights Sesqui-Centennial committee which is being arranged by the Council Against Intolerance in America.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

WORST UNITED STATES CITY

The worst United States city is Tampa, Fla., Walter White, NAACP secretary, thinks. In this city, dominated by corrupt labor leaders, vicious Coughlinites and the Ku Klux Klan, Mr. White says human life is cheap.

The price of murder is $20 if the victim is colored and $25 if the man to be slain is white.

We have been accustomed to thinking the worst racketeers and gangsters were in New York and Chicago. It's something of a shock to find that they have moved South.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP Annual Conference Changed To July 14 To 19

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The date of the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held in Los Angeles, California, has been changed from July 14 to 19 from June 13 to 18 by vote of the branches, it was announced by the NAACP this week.

The Board of Directors of the Association voted approval of the change pending the action of the branches at its September meeting.

The July date was favored because it would allow many more persons to attend the California meeting. Plans are already underway to entertain a large delegation. It is expected that arrangements will be made for a special train out of Chicago.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia,

Student NAACP Conference To Be At Hampton

OCT 17 1941

Three-Day Session To Open Oct. 31

HAMPTON, Va. — (SNS)—Expecting a large delegation to the third annual student conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Hampton Institute here, is making final preparations to receive students and guest speakers from all parts of the East and Southeast.

The conference will be held Friday, October 31; Saturday, November 1 and Sunday, November 2.

Under the general theme "Current Problems in America for Negro Youth," discussions will center around civil liberties, national defense consumer problems, education and labor unions. Keynote speaker is Dr. Edward C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy at the New York School of Social Work, and principal addresses will be made by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, and Madison S. Jones, Jr., national Youth Director of the NAACP.

Officers for the conference include James T. Wright, Howard University; James Ramsey, Paine College, Augusta, Ga., first vice-chairman; Leontine Turpeau Current, West Virginia State College, second vice-chairman.

Members of the Advisory Council are Thomas Hawkins, assistant Dean of Men, Howard University; William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, who is also a discussion leader; Edward Swan, Director of Negro Affairs for the NYA of Michigan; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean of Instruction, Hampton Institute, and Dr. Reid Jackson, formerly of Langston University, Okla., faculty.

42-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Long Fight Promised If President Attempts To Name Senator Byrnes To Supreme Court

FEB 1 1941

A long and bitter fight, reminiscent of the campaign waged against Judge John J. Parker that kept the North Carolina jurist off the United States Supreme Court Bench in 1930, will be conducted against Senator James Byrnes, if President Roosevelt nominates the South Carolinian to fill the post left vacant by retiring Justice James C. McReynolds, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Monday.

The announcement came on the heels of newspaper reports from Washington, indicating that Senator Byrnes, one of the President's chief aires in the fight to pass the lend-lease bill, had the inside track on the appointment, and quoting the President as saying that he had already chosen the man wo would succeed McReynolds, although he did not intend to make known the name for several weeks.

At the same time the association made public a telegram sent to Roosevelt Saturday, January 24, in which reasons for the opposition to Byrnes were stated. These reasons were summed up with the statement that Byrnes "has been absolutely consistent in opposing any and every effort to give to Negro citizens the protection of the United States Constitution."

Byrnes has consistently fought passage of the federal anti-lynching bill, the statement said. In 1935, as chairman of the Senate audit and control committee, he refused to permit consideration of the appropriation of $7,500, to investigate fourteen lynchings that had taken place since May 1, when the Senate filibuster halted action on the then pending Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching bill. Byrnes did this despite the fact that the Senate Judiciary Committee had reported out favorably a resoltuion offered by Senator Frederick Van Nuys calling for the investigation, and authorizing the expenditure of $7,500 to conduct it.

N.A.A.C.P. officals pointed out that it is, not without significance that the three Senators who are pressing Roosevelt to name Byrnes: Carter Glass, of Virginia, Harrison, of Mississippi, and Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, are without exception, opponents of federal anti-lynching legislation.

The association urged organizations and citizens to send telegrams, post cards and letters to President Roosevelt at once, urging him not to nominate Byrnes for the Supreme Court post.

The complete text of the Association's telegram to Rooseveit follows:

"We very sincerely hope that newspaper reports are incorrect that you are seriously considering the nomination of Senator James F. Byrnes as member of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Mr. Justice McReynolds. Senator Byrnes record has been absolutely consistent in opposing any and every effort to give to Negro citizens the protection of the United States Constitution. The United States Supreme Court has been the one tribunal to which minorities have been able to appeal in defense of their citizenship rights. One holding the views which Senator Byrnes has espoused on the floor of the United States Senate and elsewere jeopardizes democracy at a time when we must put forth every effort to safeguard and extend it. We urge that Senator Byrnes or any other person sharing his views not be considered for this high post."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NAACP SEEKS WITNESSES TO TESTIFY IN D. C.

Association Wants Bona Fide Cases Of Discrimination

FEB 1 1941

NEW YORK—Plans for obtaining a Congressional investigation of the treatment of Negro citizens under the national defense program will be ironed out in Washington early upon the arrival of Walter White in the Capital Monday, January 28 for a three-day stay, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced, Saturday.

The association seeks to have introduced in Congress a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of discrimination practiced against Negro citizens in every phase of the Government's defense program.

The investigation will cover the denial of jobs to Negroes in defense industry, particularly those holding Government defense contracts; discrimination against Negro youth seeking vocational training segregation in the Army, Navy, the Army Air Corps, Army medical reserve, and in the operation of the draft law under local draft boards. The resolution will call for holding public hearings.

FEB 1 1941

To Confer with Senators

Mr. White will confer with Senators who are favorable to the investigation in an effort to get the resolution introduced as quickly as possible, the announcement said.

"We are particularly anxious," the NAACP secretary said, "to get bonafide cases of discrimination, backed up by signed affidavits from those who have sought jobs in defense industries, in order that we may produce accurately the volume of information that we know is available on this subject."

The association is also seeking witnesses who will not only write about their cases but come to Washington to testify at the hearings. The information according to the announcement, should be sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Keen Fight On Byrnes Indicated

South Carolinian Not Fit for Supreme Court Bench, Roosevelt Is Told.

FEB 1—1941

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A long and bitter fight, reminiscent of the campaign waged against Judge John J. Parker that kept the North Carolina jurist off the United States Supreme Court in 1930, will be conducted against Senator James Byrnes, if President Roosevelt nominates the South Carolina Representative to fill the post left vacant by retiring Justice James C. McReynolds, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today.

At the same time the association made public a telegram sent to Roosevelt Saturday, January 24, in which reasons for the opposition to Byrnes were stated. These reasons were summed up with the statement that Byrnes "has been absolutely consistent in opposing any and every effort to give to Negro citizens the protection of the United States Constitution."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
February 22, 1941

Letters

The Times Is Thanked

Negro Organization Appreciates Reports of Its Membership's Campaign

To The Editor of The Chattanooga Times:

Our local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is now one thousand strong wishes to take this opportunity of thanking you for the very excellent way in which you gave publicity to our recent membership campaign.

We are sure that we could not have had the wonderful success we did had it not been for the publicity which we received, and the major portion of which came from The Chattanooga Times.

Your favorable and impartial reporting of our activities has been a source of gratification to our entire membership. And may we assure you in return of our increased efforts toward better race relations and a continued fight for the uplift of and better living conditions for the Negro.

P. A. STEVENS, M.D.
President Chattanooga Branch, NAACP.
Chattanooga.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FDR Fails To Name Negro As Mediator

MAR 29 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Failure of President Roosevelt to include a Negro as a member of the mediation board of 11 persons occasioned "keen disappointment" to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, according to a letter from Walter White, of the N.A.A.C.P. secretary, to Mr. Roosevelt, March 20.

MAR 29 1941

The N.A.A.C.P letter also scored the naming by the President of George M. Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, because Harrison's union "bars persons from membership on account of race, creed and color."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Columbus NAACP Hails Release Of Prisoner

FEB 6 1941

COLUMBUS, Ga.—(S N S)—The Columbus NAACP this week wrote the last words in the history of the case of Marie Hatfield, 17, imprisoned for assault on charges made by white women in a Columbus Trailer camp. The case was the first major campaign carried on by this newly organized group which had to be carried through the courts and finally to the Governor's office. This week the final expense of the lawyer retained by the chapter for Miss Hatfield, was paid.

FEB 6 1941

Rev. T. W. Smith, NAACP leader who obtained the lawyer, relates that at the time the assault charge was being fought by the chapter, sentiment in Columbus was such that it was impossible to get a local lawyer to take the case and one had to be summoned from Newnan, Georgia, which is 36 miles away.

Marie Hatfield, a resident of Indiana, had traveled to Georgia in the employment of Mrs. Rafferty, white, also of Indiana. The trip was made by trailer which necessitated the girl's staying in with

ferred to the prison farm.

After serving three months, shortly before Christmas the case was brought to the attention of NAACP officials who immediately began a campaign about the case. Legal advice was secured and Miss Hatfield's release secured through a pardon from the governor. Rev. T. W. Smith relates that when the group visited Miss Hatfield at the farm in Reidsville, Ga., she and other Negro women prisoners were engaged in cutting down trees and chopping them for firewood. Miss Hatfield spoke of the miserable treatment of the inmates.

few yards ahead was lit up by the headlights. As the lorry passed the first street lamp, one could read on its sides the words: Makyn Road Transport Company.

Two men in the driver's cab peered blindly ahead, the chauffeur's eyes glassy from long staring at the glistening road.

The man at his side was huddled into a big overcoat, a thick muffler almost concealing his small, dark beard. "You'd better slow up going through the town," he urged the driver.

"Slow up my eye!" bellowed the driver. "I've got to drive to schedule, 'aven't I? 'Sides there ain't no one on our tail."

He glanced at the misty driving mirror, and kept his foot on the accelerator pedal.

"What is this place?" asked the man at his side. "Sutton Coldfield?"

"Sutton Coldfield, my eye!" scoffed the chauffeur. "We passed there a long way back. This is Birmin'h'm or Erdin'ton, one of the bleedin' suburbs."

The big lorry swayed dizzily

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 9, 1941

Study Group Reports Due

Reports of committees working on National Defense, NYA and Juvenile Delinquency will be made at the monthly meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held at Carnegie Library tomorrow at 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. B. B. Evans, president, said the committees have been making special efforts to have a full report for the meeting. Reports from other committees also will be presented.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

NAACP Seeks Bonafide Cases Of Segregation To Back Up Resolution

JAN 30 1941

WASHINGTON—Plans for obtaining a Congressional investigation of the treatment of Negro citizens under the national defense program will be ironed out here this week during a three-day stay of Walter White of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced.

JAN 30 1941

The association seeks to have introduced in Congress a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of discrimination practiced against Negro citizens in every phase of the Government's defense program. The investigation will cover the denial of jobs to Negroes in defense industry, particularly those holding Government defense contracts; discrimination against Negro youth seeking vocational training, segregation in the Army, Navy, Army Air Corps, Army medical reserve, and in the operation of the draft law under local draft boards. The resolution will call for holding public hearings.

Mr. White will confer with Senators who are favorable to the investigation in an effort to get the resolution introduced as quickly as possible, the announcement said.

"We are particularly anxious," the NAACP secretary said, "to get bonafide cases of discrimination, backed up by signed affidavits from those who have sought jobs in defense industries, in order that we may produce accurately the volume of information that we have in our files on this subject."

JAN 30 1941

The association is also seeking witnesses who will not only write about their cases but come to Washington to testify at the hearings. The information, according to the announcement, should be sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 19, 1941

UP TO MR. ROOSEVELT

(From The Greenwood Index-Journal)

A report from Washington and New York tells of a definite fight started by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to prevent the nomination of Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, to the vacant place on the supreme court of the United States.

The fight launched by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is headed by its principal officer, Secretary Walter White. White's activity in behalf of the Federal Anti-Lynching bill some years ago was denounced on the floor of the senate by Senator Byrnes. White apparently cherishes the resentment he developed at that time and he proposes to use the really powerful political influence of his organization to "get" Byrnes.

To be sure, President Roosevelt has not named Senator Byrnes and has given no public intimation that he will do so but it is generally believed by political observers that Byrnes is the man President Roosevelt wants to name.

Senator Byrnes was let down terrifically at the Chicago Democratic convention from statements by those in closest touch with the inside machinery of that convention. President Roosevelt could have made Byrnes the party's candidate for vice president but he did not do so. He gave the nod to Wallace.

If now Senator Byrnes is let down the second time it will be a blow indeed.

Walter White's politically potent organization might not be able to block the nomination but he could try to block confirmation in the senate. That would apparently, be an impossible move. Senator Byrnes is one of the most popular senators, personally, in the senate. Republicans as well as Democrats like him greatly.

It is up to President Roosevelt, it would appear.

Is Senator Byrnes to be given a reward he has more than earned or is he to be sacrificed to the colored vote of the North and East as exemplified in the Association for the Advancement of Colored People?

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NAACP Issues Resolutions on Charles Russell

MAY 3 - 1941

The long service of Charles Edward to the NAACP in the District of Columbia Branch was acknowledged, this week, in formal statement issued by Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Jr., president and Dr. John Lovell, Jr., secretary. The resolution are as follows:

"WHEREAS, the death of CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL has deprived us of a main fountainhead of inspiration for the work of justice and equality to all peoples, in which we are engaged and,

WHEREAS, as a member of our absolutely devoted and faithful Executive Committee, he was teaching us all courage and militancy, never retreating from the high and difficult standards which he set for us, always thorough in his planning and keenly intelligent in his understanding of all our problems, and

WHEREAS, he showed us by his everyday life that one need not have a gap between his ideals and his practical work, and further that our fight for racial equality in America is just a section of a huge, endless war that must always go on at all places, at all times, for liberation of the beaten down and stepped on, whether nation, race, class, struggling group, or person,

MAY 3 - 1941

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that, we of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, hereby award him our deepest grati-

42-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUILD BRANCH TO MORE THAN 1,000 IN 2-WEEK DRIVE

FEB 8 1941

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin Lends Needed Impetus to Major Campaign—Dr. Stephens Lauded.

By JASPER T. DUNCAN

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 6—A fortnight of steady driving by forty workers for memberships in the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People netted more than 1,070 members of both races in a campaign planned and directed by Mrs. Daisy L. Lampkin, field representative of the association, and vice-president of the Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company.

Mrs. Lampkin, in her dynamic manner, captivated the city with her energetic lectures and keen organizing capacity, and upon leaving for home Monday night, was presented with a beautiful fountain pen as a token of appreciation for her services.

TEAMS COMPETE

Prof. T. D. Upshaw Jr., and L. David Collins were made captains of two teams, who, with their lieutenants, literally combed the city, and when the smoke of battle cleared away, twenty of the workers had qualified for the Panca Club by turning in fifteen or more memberships.

Prof. William J. Davenport, principal of Howard High School, led the field among lieutenants' teams, with a total of 108, while Harvey E. White, special ordinary salesman for the Universal Life Insurance Company, with headquarters here, was the largest individual producer, bringing in seventy-six.

Those who qualified for the Panca Club (an organization that derives its name from rearranging the letters in NAACP) are:

W. J. Davenport, Triple Panca and "His Royal Highness"; H. E. White, Quadruple Panca; H. F. Taliaferro, Triple Panca; Mrs. Coban H. Lee, Mrs. P. A. Stephens, Dr. P. A. Stephens, Quadruple Panca; L. D. Collins, Thomas G. Gordon, Mrs. W. J. Strapp, Triple Panca; Mrs. J. M. Mondul, W. O. Bryson, T. D. Upshaw Jr., Frank Jones, E. G. Henderson, the Rev. P. D. Kingins, Mrs. W. J. Davenport, Triple Panca; Merlin H. Harper, Mrs. W. O. Woods, Mrs. G. F. Warren, Mrs. W. F. Singleton.

DR. STEPHENS LAUDED

Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical Society, and of the local branch, has received much praise through the colored and white press of the city, for his work in reviving the organization, which had been dormant here for many years, and securing the services of Mrs. Lampkin.

"There are many problems for us to tackle here in the interest of the advancement of our people, and with more than a thousand paid members, citizens, voters of both races, we believe there dawns a new day for our efforts," he asserted. "Our drive will go on until we reach our goal for 2,000 members."

A feature of the drive was a brief visit paid here by Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern University president, and president of the Land Grant College Association. He met with workers and held conferences with Dr. W. B. Davis, chairman of the Boy Scouts of the Chattanooga area, and Jasper T. Duncan, newsman and member of the local branch N.A.A.C.P., executive, and Mrs. Lampkin. He was en route to Baton Rouge from conferences in Nashville.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NAACP OFFICIALS CHARGE NEGROES BEING DENIED JOBS

FEB 7 1941

Ask Public to Protest Discrimination in Work And Training for Defense Industries.

The local Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with the largest membership in its history, this week was calling upon the membership as well as all other interested citizens to send cards, letters and telegrams to Washington to their senators and congressmen, and also to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, urging them to intervene in the interest of Negroes getting jobs in defense industries in this locality.

It is pointed out by the association officials that a large airplane factory has been built here, and although it is being operated by government money, no employment is being given Negro workers.

It is also stated by officials of the organization that government money is being spent to establish training schools for mechanics, so as to fit them for work in defense industry but no provision is being made to give any of this training to Negroes. There has been, according to report, an effort made to exclude Negroes from any of this school training because of Southern laws and customs which prevents the two races from attending school together. The national emergency, officials say, is such that the federal government which is furnishing this money, should not allow Negroes to be given the run-around by persons so steeped in race prejudice as not to be able to set aside customs that interefere with preparations for national defense.

It is learned that there are some federal officials in Washington who express surprise over the reports they have received from Nashville and vicinity on how plainly written rules outlawing racial discrimination are being [illegible] by certain people in this section.

FEB 7 1941

One working man who recently went to Tullahoma to seek work as a carpenter, and who it is claimed, is a member of a carpenters' union, could not get a job. He reported that some three hundred buildings are being erected at the camp but Negro carpenters are working on only three or four. This man contends he was given the run-around and could not get certified for a job, notwithstanding his competency and his union membership.

The NAACP asks every person who can afford a letter, post card or telegram to send protests on local conditions to Senators K. D. McKellar, and Tom Stewart, and especially to Congressman J. Percy Priest, informing them of the way Negro workers are being discriminated against and how young Negroes desiring to take advantage of government training as mechanics are being denied any opportunity to do so.

FEB 7 - 19..

The local branch now has offices in the Morris Memorial building. Their telephone is 5-5814, officials announce.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

White Speaks To Yale Grads

FEB 2 1941

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, addressed the Graduate Sociology club of Yale university here this evening, speaking on "Changing Philosophies of Negro Thought in the Present Crisis."

The lecture was one of a series conducted at the Yale Graduate school under the direction of Professor Stanley H. Chadman.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

DO NEGROES WANT LEGAL AID?

FEB 8 1941

AN EDITORIAL

When the charge was made some two months ago in the daily press that a Negro chauffeur butler had not only raped his mistress but later kidnapped her and attempted to murder her, considerable apprehension was felt by Negroes employed in domestic service throughout the country. If these charges could be sustained, the Negro would not alone forfeit his life but many other Negroes would lose similar jobs.

Fortunately, however, for this defendant, Joseph Spell, his accuser's story was so incoherent and illogical that many people refused to believe it. And the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took steps to see that Spell was given every opportunity to prove his innocence. After conducting an investigation through its own legal department, the N.A.A.C.P. retained the law firm of Friedman and Friedman of Bridgeport to represent him and assumed responsibility for the expenses of the trial. That as acquital was secured was due largely to the thorough preparation of the defense and the able way in which the case was handled in court.

According to Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., this trial cost close to $1,500 and although a number of individuals have expressed verbal appreciation of what the Association has done for Spell, but few have given financial aid. A total of $107.74 is all that has been contributed by the public.

FEB 8 1941

The New York Age believes that this type of legal aid is valuable to us as a race, and is taking this means to urge its readers to send along a contribution to the N.A.A.C.P. at 69 Fifth avenue, New York City, to help pay for the Spell defense.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Given Thanks Vote For His Work

MAR 4 1941

HAMTRAMCK, Michigan—(WNS)—A meeting unprecedented in the history of political and civic life of the City of Hamtramck, was held at the office of the White Newspaper Syndicate, 10021 Jos. Campau avenue, Wednesday, February 12. Political leaders expressed their views pro and con on the proposed $175,000 Negro Housing Project for the city.

Leroy G. White, publisher of the Hamtramck North Detroit Echo and one of the leaders in the drive for the Housing Project, was given a vote of thinks on a motion by the body for his work on the housing matter. The resolution praising White's work was offered by Dr. Edgar Keemer leader of the opposition to the project.

MAR 4 1941

Despite the few objectors to the proposed project, it was generally felt at the close of the meeting that the project's cause had gained considerable support as a result of the meeting.

Opposition to the Project was lead by Keemer and Rev. E. J. Jackson, pastor of the Corinthian Baptist Church, while those advocating the project were led by the Rev. C. M. Metcalf, pastor of the St. Peters AME Zion Church, and Mr. Percy Jacks of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company.

A good deal of the opposition to the project was due to the lack of knowledge of the exact facts surrounding the Houseing situation in Hamtramck. The committee voted to impower the temporary chairman, Mr. White the right to call another meeting for the purpose of calling in Congressman Rudolph G. Tenerowicz, mayor Walter Kanar, and Housing Commission Secretary, Stanley H. Wojick. The commitee also elected William Brooks, Jr., as temporary secretary of the body.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Cases Of Jndges Parker And Black Reveal The Uncertainty Of Life

FEB 20 1941

SOME years ago Judge Parker of North Carolina was nominated for a vacancy on the Supreme Court of the United States, but Labor and the NAACP joined forces and blocked confirmation of his nomination by the United States Senate.

More recently, United States Senator Hugo L. Black, of Alabama, was nominated and confirmed for a similar position; and of course, the nation-wide furor created by the revelation that he had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan is now history.

FEB 20 1941

Judge Parker is now admitted to be one of the most liberal judges in the South, where colored litigants are concerned, and Mr. Justice Black has, in his short period on the Supreme Court bench, written two sweeping decisions of which the Negro was the primary beneficiary.

Mr. Justice Black was one of several white men who "made" the honor roll for 1940 in Race Relations.

These two instances reveal how uncertain life is; how difficult it is to see into the future. They do not mean, however, that in the event of similar cases in the future, vigorous protest should not be made against the appointment of men with like records.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FUNERAL RITES FOR FOUNDER OF N.A.A.C.P.

MAY 3 - 1941

WASHINGTON, May 1—Funeral services were held here Saturday, April 26, for Charles Edward Russell, 80, who was one of the three persons most active in organizing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The other two are William E. Walling and Miss Mary White Ovington.

MAY 3 - 1941

From 1909 to the time of his death, Mr. Russell was uncompromising in his stand that every right be granted to Negro citizens.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

South Carolinians Favor Byrnes For U. S. Supreme Court Vacancy

Residents Refuse to Join Fight Against Senator Who Opposed Appropriations to Howard—Opponents Say He Is "Negro Lover."

GREENVILLE, S. C., Feb. 13. (ANP)—Greenville Negroes are not going to aid any movements to fight the rumored appointment of Senator James Byrnes to the Supreme court, a local survey revealed this week.

Byrnes has been the opponent of much pro-Negro legislation but Carolina colored folk seem to favor him for the prospective appointment to the Supreme court.

The Senator is unique in South Carolina politics, a State where most candidates must "ride" into office on the back of the Negro." In a State that has sent more "race baiters" to congress than any other, Byrnes is a rara avis.

In his younger days as a solicitor, an old resident declared, he established a precedent by insisting that all colored witnesses be treated with consideration. His campaigns for congress were conducted on a high plane. Never as a candidate did he raise the color question. His avoidance of the race question caused one of his opponents to charge him with being a "Negro lover" a term that usually spells defeat for any Carolina candidate.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Boro NAACP To Picket Woolworth's For Jobs

MAY 3 - 1941

Acting on the report of Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, head of a committee which met Mr. Weaver, manager of Woolworth 5 and 10, Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue, in conference several weeks ago to secure jobs for Negro salespeople, the Brooklyn Branch of the NAACP, at its regular monthly meeting last Thursday at the Carlton Avenue YMCA, formulated plans for actual picket duty against Woolworth in cooperation with the various other organizations already fighting for Negro jobs.

The committee reported that Mr. Weaver said he would not hire Negro salespeople because the time was not ripe in spite of the fact that over 55 percent of his patrons are Negroes. He refused to comment further, the report said, because anything he said may be used against him. Mr. Fred H. M. Turner, president of the branch, was a member of the delegation.

At Thursday's meeting a committee to organize and direct the activities of the pickets and to establish a nearby headquarters was appointed by Mr. Turner. The committee started its work Monday.

42-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

NAACP 'Spearhead' of Negro Protest, Says Descendant Of Grant

JAN 4 1941

NEW YORK. — Characterizing Walter White as the "spearhead" of the organized and unorganized Negro protest against injustice, and demand for justice in this country, Gloria Goddard, great-grandniece of Ulysses S. Grant, 18th President of the United States, and her husband Clement Wood, noted author, praised the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for his "restrained and magnificent" article "It's Our Country Too," which appeared in the December 14 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

In the article, an indictment of the United States Government's policy of discrimination against the Negro in every phase of national defense, Mr. White declared that "National Negro organizations have accumulated files full of case records and put the problem in No. 1 position on their fighting agenda."

JAN 4 1941

Mr. and Mrs. Wood offered their "100 percent congratulations," in a letter to the N. A. A. C. P. secretary which was made public here today. "The two of us desire to put ourselves on record," they said, "on policies which should be universal among citizens of the United States, who speak loudly enough of liberty and democracy; as well as among Christians to whom the brotherhood of man is more than a windowdressing slogan. We state that these policies must become the collective and individual policies of our government, and every brand and representative of it; and of the individual citizens as well. These policies include: complete political equality of opportunity, complete economic equality of opportunity in every field, and complete social equality of opportunity."

The letter was one of scores of comments reaching the N. A. A. C. P.'s office here from persons in every walk of life. Others who wrote praising the article include Samuel A. Allen, supervisor of racial problems in the New York state department of welfare; John D. Talbot, George School, George School, Pa.; Eugene Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Barbee Durham, Columbus, Ohio Community Forum; James C. Thomas, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, F. J. Owen, Jr., all of New York; Helen Sickels, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elmer I. Eshleman and W. Harry Haller, Frederick, Md.; Harvey W. Wright, Rockville, Conn.; Roy Newton, Forris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich.; Thomas A. Webster, Kansas City, Mo., Urban League; Charles Hendrick Los Angeles, Calif.; George B. Murphy, Baltimore, Md.; Cameron P. Hall, Board of Christian Education, Philadelphia; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. L. A. Howell, Tampa, Fla.; Robert D. Vinter, Jr., Philadelphia; Olga D. Moczo, San Juan, Porto Rico.

JAN 4 1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NAACP REPORT CITES SUPREME COURT TRIUMPHS

JAN 11 1941

Walter White Reviews Work of Association During Year of 1940

NEW YORK — During 1940, the American Negro proved to be the surest standard for testing, in terms of concrete action, our Government's oft repeated assertion that American democracy gives full justice to all citizens of the United States, according to a report made by Walter White at the annual meeting of the NAACP, held here Monday, January 6.

On the credit side the NAACP secretary pointed to four decisions won before the United States court, affecting the rights of Negro citizens.

JAN 11 1941

The first of these decisions, read by Justice Hugo L. Black, last February 12, denied the right of Florida courts to obtain confessions from four Negro youths, through torture, and termed conviction after such action, unconstitutional. The cases of Dave Canty, in Alabama, and Bob White in Texas, were also reversed on similar grounds.

The fourth decision denied the right of persons to bar Negroes from buying or living on property in areas of a city restricted by agreement among property owners.

JAN 11 1941

Equalize Salaries

The association also won a notable case in its six-year fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in southern and border States, when the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review a Circuit Court of Appeals decision denying the right of the Norfolk, Va., schoolboard to pay lower salaries to Negro teachers solely on the basis of color.

This voctory added $129,000 to Norfolk.

Pointing out that 1940 marked the most crucial period in our country's history, the NAACP executive secretary said it was nevertheless true that the Administration muffed a great opportunity to prove how democracy can work in times of stress to preserve civil liberties for 14,000,000 American Negroes who have suffered more than any other group in our country from the denial of even basic citizenship rights.

Chief among the happenings Mr. White listed was the failure of Congress to pass a federal anti-lynching law at a time when the majority of American citizens in the South as well as the North believe such a law should be passed.

He declared this demonstrated that there are men in our Congress who are willing for Hitler to show us all that he has learned from this American crime, before taking action to curb it.

JAN 11 1941

Lynchers Use New Technique

"One of the most shameful pages in our Congressional history was enacted," he said, "when Congressional leaders, with the tacit approval of the White House, dodged the issue of bringing the bill up time aftre time, despite the many protests made by the association. First they gave the old stand-by journ. When it became obvious reason, that Congress had to adjourn. When it became obvious that Congress was not going to adjourn because of the crucial state of world affairs, then they said National Defense legislation had to be got out of the away first. The final blow which broke down their whole argument was the extension of the 76th session of Congress, the longest in our country's history, 367 days, up until the very opening of the 77th session on January 3.

During this period the association was the first to report the adoption of a new technique adopted by vigilante mobs for covering up lynchings. The NAACP made public a report by one of its investigators, "Lynching Goes Underground."

Mr. White cited the lynching of Elijah Williams, in Brownsville, Tenn., as the most flagrant lynching of the year, pointing out the connection between this lynching and the desire on the part of Southern poll tax States to keep millions of Negroes and whites from voting.

JAN 11 1941

Jim Crow In Defense

Then in rapid succession he listed the White House announcement establishing officially the policy of segregating the Negro in the country's armed forces; the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill, with its loopholes permitting the Army and Navy to continue Jim Crow as their usual policy; the barring of Negroes from jobs in industries having billions of dollars in Government defense contracts, the continued discrimination against the Negro in organized labor, notably the American Federation of Labor, which clinched its discrimination policy by refusing to pass a single anti-discrimination measure at its convention in New Orleans; the operation of the draft law in many States where Negroes are denied posts on the draft boards, the calling up of only white draftees for January induction into the army, a policy that has just recently been revised by Government order in the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; and the failure of the National Defense Program to include Negro youth in defense training schools for jobs in industry; the failure of the Dies Committee to conduct a single investigation into the subversive activities of groups like the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts, the Black Legion, and other vigilante groups who have counted Negroes among their most numerous victims.

JAN 11 1941

Reports were also read at the meeting from the heads of departments including legal defense, association branch work, the Crisis magazine, organ of the association, youth work, and publicity. Vacancies on the association's national board were filled with the election of four new directors at the meeting.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE NEXT SUPREME COURT APPOINTEE

APR 19 1941

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Colored People is protesting the possible appointment of Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice James McReynolds of Tennessee, on the grounds that Senator Byrnes in his public and private life is a reactionary as regards the constitutional rights of minority groups and especially the Negro.

The current issue of The Crisis Magazine contains an article by Attorney Louis L. Redding setting forth Senator Byrnes' record on the race question which leaves little doubt but that this appointment would be of little, if any benefit to Negro citizens.

But despite his record, we think that a campaign such as this is creating a "tempest in a teapot," for when we consider the reactionary record of Mr. Justice McReynolds we are sure that any appointee the President will make will make as good a record as his predecessor.

APR 19 1941

The case of Justice Hugo Black of Alabama shows that it does not necessarily follow that a Southerner will make a poor Supreme Court Justice simply because he comes from a section of the country that proscribes the civil rights of the Negro and other minority groups. Like Justice Black, Senator Byrnes is an avowed New Dealer and would try to follow the wishes of his party leader rather than his own opinions in matters of race relations, and that's something Justice McReynolds never did.

Walter White Answers Harlem Reader Who Rapped Roy Wilkins and NAACP

Editor's note: Mr. Harry Bough, a reader of the Amsterdam Star-News wrote a lengthy letter regarding columnist Roy Wilkins' recent observations on the work of the N.A.A.C.P. This newspaper published Mr. Bough's letter because we believe our readers have the right to express their opinion about us, our writers and conditions or problems affecting the community and the race. Mr. Walter L. White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. of which Mr. Wilkins is the assistant secretary, replies to Mr. Bough. We publish his letter in full.

Editor, New York Star-Amsterdam News
2340 Eighth Avenue
New York City.

FEB 8 1941

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Dear Sir:

Roy Wilkins is well able to answer for himself the open letter of Harry A. Bough on the Star-Amsterdam News of February 1st. But since he is at the moment in the South I would like to make a brief comment on Mr. Bough's assertions.

Ironically, Mr. Bough's assertion that Mr. Wilkins' "position has moved you farther and farther away from the Common Touch," written from 144th Street, in New York City, is made while Mr. Wilkins is in the backwoods of Florida investigating the treatment of Negro citrus workers there. More will be heard later from this.

It is also ironical that the very week Mr. Bough's letter was published, in which he raises the question as to whether or not the N. A. A. C. P. is pertinent to the existence of the Negro, the following things were taking place:

Cites N. A. A. C. P. Activities

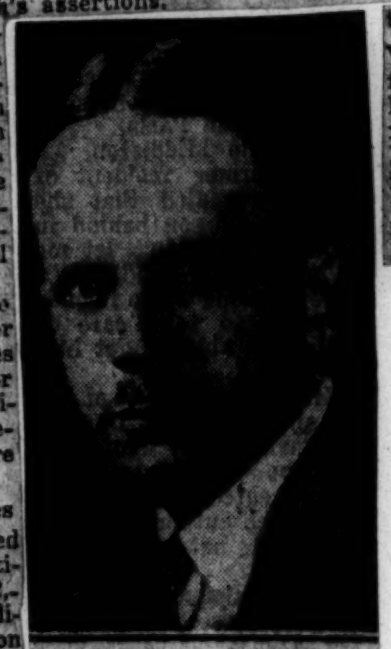
1. Joseph Spell was acquitted of rape at Bridgeport, Connecticut, at a cost of more than $2,000. Not only to save an individual Negro from crucifixion because of color but even more to protect the jobs of thousands of Negro domestics in the New York area and prevent a blemish upon the good name of the Negro as a whole did the N. A. A. C. P. enter the case.

2. Joe Vernon and L. C. Bell, charged with the murder of a white filling station attendant in Montgomery, Alabama, were snatched from the electric chair five minutes before they were to be executed, through the intercession of Leon A. Ransom, representing the N. A. A. C. P., who secured a stay of execution from Mr. Justice Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court.

3. W. D. Lyons, a penniless Negro farmer, charged with killing a white family and setting fire to their home, a crime of which investigation has shown him to be innocent, being defended by Thurgood Marshall of the N. A. A. C. P. staff in the trial at Hugo, Oklahoma, in an atmosphere surcharged with the mob spirit. No one but a man of unparalleled courage would have dared go into a mob-dominated area of the deep South in such a case.

FEB 8 1941

4. Plans were completed in Washington for introduction of a resolution for a Senate investigation and for corrective action in the matter of discrimination against the Negro in the national defense program, particularly with respect to jobs, including those in aircraft plants on Long Island, for which Congress has appropriated seventeen billion dollars, to date.



WALTER WHITE

Asks Mr. Bough About This

All this within one week—the week in which Mr. Bough's letter was published. I am afraid Mr. Bough might encounter some slight difficulty in convincing Messrs. Spell, Lyons, Vernon and Bell that the Association has lost the "Common Touch," as well as the hundreds of thousands of Negroes who are given jobs in the national defense program if the Association's efforts are successful.

Those efforts are going to be successful only when we as Negroes stop spending so much time and energy trying to tear each other down and concentrate our united efforts on opposing our common enemy—bigotry, race prejudice and proscription.

One final word with reference to Mr. Bough's question as to what the N. A. A. C. P. is doing for West Indian Negroes: The N. A. A. C. P. is not fighting for West Indian or American Negroes but for all Negroes, it makes no difference whether we are born in Georgia, the Barbados, Africa, or anywhere else on the globe. As long as individuals can be lynched or denied justice in the courts, or jobs or anything else because of the color of their skin, it is foolish to waste any time at all discussing where any of us was born. But for Mr. Bough's information it might be well to remind him that it was the N. A. A. C. P. which exposed and fought the American occupation of Haiti; which for many years has been active in improving the conditions of Negroes in the Virgin Islands; and which has been at work for some time to prevent, as far as is humanly possible, discrimination against Negro West Indians particularly in connection with the acquiring of naval bases by the United States Government in the various West Indian islands.

About Court Decisions

Let me suggest to Mr. Bough and those who may think as he does that they reflect upon what would be the status of the Negro in the United States today had not there been an N. A. A. C. P. to fight for them. I direct their attention to the seventeen United States Supreme Court decisions the Association has won dealing with fundamental issues. Five of these were won during 1940 alone. They involved equal pay for equal work; the right to trial by juries from which Negroes have not been "legally excluded; and convictions extorted by the third-degree, which is not unknown to Negroes in the North as well as in the South.

In conclusion, I hope it is not ungracious of me to remark that while Mr. Bough is generous in his criticism of what he thinks the N. A. A. C. P. has or has not done, I find no record in our files of Mr. Bough's having ever taken out a membership in the Association to help make it the kind of organization that he thinks it ought to be.

Ever sincerely,
WALTER WHITE, Secretary,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Magazine Article Scores Byrnes Record on Negro

APR 10 1941

New York.—Unrelenting opposition to the Wage and Hour bill, to the anti-discrimination clause in the Selective Service Act, to the anti-lynching bill and to appropriations for Howard university are public avowals of the anti-Negro attitude of Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina who is reported to be in line for elevation to the United States supreme court, it was emphasized in an article by Louis L. Redding in the April Crisis magazine.

A protest against his appointment has been filed with President Roosevelt by Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary.

Mr. Redding writes just after the World War Senator Byrnes ranted against the Negro press, proclaiming his crusades to save Negroes from "radical" Negro writers. The South Carolinian is quoted as having advised the colored citizen that if:

"... he does not care to live in this land without political and social equality, then he can depart for any other country he wishes."

APR 10 1941

"... there are in this country 90,000,000 white people determined not to extend political and social equality to 10,000,000 Negroes."

According to the article, Byrnes, the son of Irish immigrants, has practiced appeasement to cotton mill owners in a shift from his previous, but fleeting, liberality in regard to labor policy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALTER WHITE ON PICKET LINE

4

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 29—(ANP)—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, joined the picket line in front of the Safeway Grocery store during a visit to Washington last week.

The district branch of the N. A. A. C. P. with the New Negro Alliance and other Washington groups has maintained a picket line and boycott against this store which has refused to hire Negro clerks although most of its business comes from colored people.

42-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (Special) On the honor roll of the organization donors to the $359 defense fund collected at the protest meeting Sunday are the following: Paramount club, $20; Wyandotte Chamber of Commerce, $5; Monrovian club, $5; Argonne post No. 217, American Legion, $15; and the Club Sans Pariel, $5. Numerous individuals contributed $1.

All other organizations or individuals who wish to contribute to the fund (to defray expenses of sending a local delegation to Washington, D. C.) may send their donations to R. B. Brown, 1414 North Fifth street, and a receipt for the amount will be returned immediately.

A delegation, composed of R. B Brown, president of the Kansas City, Kansas, branch of the N.A.A.C.P.; Dr. A. Porter Davis, crusading Kansas City physician, and C. A. Franklin, editor of The Call, was named Tuesday by a special local N.A.A.C.P. committee to represent Negroes of this community in Washington, D. C., at the U. S. senate hearings on discrimination in national defense employment.

As alternate for Franklin, the committee named Milton H. Bledsoe, manager of the Kansas side branch of The Call. Members of the committee were Mrs. Gustave Gray, Mrs. V. H. Middlebrooks, I. F. Bradley Jr., Leon Ollison and Shelley McClendon. The committee recommended that Bishop John A. Gregg, who will be in Washington, D. C., at the time of the hearings, be allowed partial expense and appear with the delegation in behalf of Kansas City Negroes.

The committee's report was accepted by these members of the N. A. A. C. P. executive group: James A. Hamlett, editor of the Plaindealer; Dr. W. M. Blount, R. B. Brown, Milton H. Bledsoe, Myles C. Stevens, Thelma Rea Thurston, Mrs Elizabeth Buckner and Dr. A. Porter Davis.

Excense of the trip will be paid out of proceeds of the money which was collected at last Sunday's defense meeting. A complete financial report, setting forth a detailed account of total contributions and disbursements, will be published at a later date.

This week immediately following the defense protest meeting, R. B. Brown, local N.A.A.C.P. president, was deluged with telephone calls, personal calls and telegrams of congratulations on the success of the meeting. Many telephone calls were for recommendations of certain individuals to represent Kansas Citians at the senate defense hearings in Washington.

According to word received by Brown this week from Walter White, secretary of the national office of the N.A.A.C.P., the most effective time for the Kansas City delegation to appear in Washington will be in time to testify before the senate committee provided for in senate resolution No. 75. According to Walter White's statement it is the hope of the N.A.A.C.P. lobby in Washington to get Senate report on a memorandum now being studied, approved by the full committee, passed by the senate shortly after the middle of April, and to get hearings started immediately thereafter. This would mean, Brown said, that the Kansas City delegation would not leave here before April 14 or 15.

INTER-CITY CO-OPERATION

APR 11 1941

Inter-city co-operation between Negroes of the two Kansas Cities was a minor, but important note sounded among the overtones of last Sunday afternoon's defense protest meeting at the Memorial hall.

Carl R. Johnson, president of the Kansas City, Mo., branch of the N.A.A.C.P., in the brief remarks which he made during the program, stated:

"We realize that what affects you here in Kansas also affects us in Missouri; that an insult to our people whether they live in Georgia, New York or California, is an insult to the people of Kansas as well as Missouri, because we have been made to realize that our problems are the same throughout the country.

"This demonstration also reveals that we must have a larger and more representative participation in all departments of our city, state and local government. Much has been said about the conference between your mayor and Mr. Kindelberger and his promise that there would be jobs for many Negroes, but I dare say that if the voice or influence of a Negro had been in on that conference, we would have sought information on the kind of jobs American Aviation would offer. I am equally sure that had you known the attitude of Kindelberger you would not have voted for the Fairfax Bonds. Second-hand information is often dangerous.

"We must continue to protest and work together until these difficulties enforced upon our group are eliminated.

Tuesday afternoon, R. B. Brown, president of the Kansas City, Kansas, branch of the N.A.A.C.P., spoke in similar terms of inter-city racial solidarity: "I think the mass meeting Sunday served a dual purpose: it showed to the office-holders in both Kansas Cities and the nation that the day of the 'Uncle Tom' Negro is out and that he has fooled the white folk and his own folk long enough with his promise that 'the Negroes are all right, I can fix it with them.' The meeting served to let the community know that there is a new Negro coming to the front—one who is going to seek and fight for his place under the sun."

APR 11 1941

This week from various other sources, men prominent in business, political and civic life, were enthusiastic in their congratulations on the success of the protest meeting.

Said LeRoy Ferguson, shoe repair shop proprietor, 1416 North Fifth street: "It was truly a great demonstration of unity. When our committee reurns from Washington, let's have another one."

The Rev. D. W. Bass, pastor of St. Peter's C. M. E. church, declared: "I think the mass meeting was a revelation to both Kansas Cities and the nation."

APR 11 1941

H. J. Waters, 1123 Grandview boulevard, garage proprietor, stated: "I think that the mass meeting was a success. It proves to the would-be dictators of our community that America is still a democracy and the people believe in democratic principles of life. It has aroused not only the Negroes, but the fair-minded white Americans to the realization that the greaest enemy to our country and the democracies are men like Mr. Kindelberger. It has also aroused our white friends who believe in justice to the point where they will help us to prevent such un-American acts from being committed against any group of citizens."

APR 11 1941

From the Communist party of Greater Kansas City the following statement was issued:

"The Communist party of Greater Kansas City has taken its stand uncompromisingly against the subversive, un-American policy of North American Aviation, Inc., which excludes Negro workers from the Fairfax plant. We are convinced this wide-spread policy of discrimination is deliberately designed to create prejudice and division in the ranks of labor, so that black and white labor may be thrown against each other.

"We wish to congratulate the N.A.A.C.P. on the quick initiative it has taken. We commend the Negro press on the fine publicity it has given. And we are pleased with the fine outpouring of the people at Memorial hall. This will be a hard fight, requiring not only the unity of the Negro people, but also the support as far as possible of organized labor. We urge both the Negro and white workers (A. F. of L., C. I. O., Brotherhoods) to come forward aggressively and build a solid front of labor in Greater Kansas City around this issue."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WALTER WHITE'S LETTER ANSWERS QUESTION OF THE DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON

MAY 9 - 1941

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (Special) —The answer to Kansas Citians who have been wondering for several weeks about the proposed N. A. A. C. P. delegation to carry the story of the Kindelberger discriminatory policy to senate hearings in Washington, D. C., is given this week in a letter sent to R. B. Brown, president of the Kansas City, Kansas branch, N. A. A. C. P., from Walter White, national secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

Sent from the New York city headquarters of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth avenue, Mr. White's letter as follows:

My dear Mr. Brown:

I understand the eagerness of the people of Kansas City to know when the delegation they wish to send to Washington will be expected there. Your telegrams insisting that I give you the exact date are important as a manifestation of the keenness of your interest and of your realization of the importance of the fight against discrimination in the national defense program.

Senator Schwartz is calling a meeting this week of the sub-committee. On the basis of the material we have submitted, Senator Schwartz hopes the Sub-Committee will report the resolution favorably this week. It will then go to the full Committee on Education and Labor. Senator Thomas, chairman of that committee, has promised immediate consideration. It is our hope that both the Sub-Committee and the full Committee will act favorably this week and thus place the Resolution before the Senate early next week. We hope then to get as speedy a vote as possible. When that is done Vice-President Wallace will appoint a Special Committee provided for in the Resolution, which committee we will make every effort to have met and set a definite date for hearings, as soon as possible after it is appointed.

MAY 9 - 1941

I explain this in such detail in order that you may know how such matters are handled and that you may further understand that the National Office has no control over when Senate Committees shall meet and therefore cannot be blamed for its inability to tell you the definite date when your delegation should be in Washington. All we can say is that we will advise you as soon as the date is set by the Senate Committee. If it were left to us the hearings would begin, of course, immediately. But it is not left to us. As you will see from the above.

Please be patient with us and realize that every human effort possible to speed up the hearings is being put forth by the National Office.

Ever sincerely,

WALTER WHITE,
Secretary.

MAY 9 - 1941

The hearing to which Mr. White refers in his letter is that of the Senate Resolution No. 75, which proposes "a congressional investigation of discrimination in plants holding government contracts for national defense work and in the armed forces."

The Kansas City delegation for which money was raised at a mass meeting on March 23, was scheduled to appear before this investigating group and state in detail how the discriminatory policy of J. H. Kindelberger and the North American Aviation corporation would affect the Negro in the Middlewest and particularly in Kansas City.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

PICKENS QUITS NAACP FOR UNITED STATES TREASURY POST

WASHINGTON, May 15—(ANP)—William Pickens, field secretary and director of branches for the N. A. A. C. P. since 1920, has left that organization to take a new position in the United States treasury at Washington. He is expected to assume his new duties late this week, and will be the only Negro holding an official position in the federal treasury.

The appointment is not political, it was emphasized, and Mr. Pickens will have a civil service rating. His salary was not revealed, although it is expected to be considerably more than his renumeration at the N. A. A. A. C. P., and will make him one of the highest, if not the highest, paid Negroes in the government service.

It was understood that several nationally prominent men were under consideration, but Mr. Pickens was chosen and informed of his selection by long distance telephone to his home in New York. It came as a surprise to him as he was not aware that such a move was contemplated and accordingly had made no attempt to obtain the position. Mr. Pickens is classed as independent politically.

As a member of the official staff, Mr. Pickens will have an office in the treasury building. He is expected to spend considerable time traveling and will assist in calling the attention of colored Americans to opportunities for investment in defense bonds, defense stamps and other federal securities.

L. D. Milton, president of the Citizens Bank and Turst company, and co-owner of the Yates and Milton Drug stores in Atlanta, will be asked to come to Washington periodically to assist Mr. Pickens. He will not receive a salary, in common with many white business leaders now serving their country, but will have all expenses paid when actually employed in this work.

Mr. Pickens hold degrees from several colleges and universties including Yale where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, taught at Talladega, Wiley and Morgan and was dean of the latter institution before becoming an official in the N. A. A. C. P. He is generally credited with having done more than any other national officer to interest the masses in the work of the association. In addition to his position as director of branches, Mr. Pickens has toured the nation annually giving lectures and holding forums. He has been praised as one of the greatest orators in America.

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Mobile, Ala., Register
May 25, 1941

Colored People Hold An Open Forum Today

The Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold a special meeting in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church at 4 p.m. today.

The meeting will be an open forum program, with discussions centered on the questions of teachers' salaries, the necessity of adequate educational facilities, health, crime and employment. The branch has pledged financial support to the extent of several hundreds of dollars to provide hospital equipment for the St. Peter Claver Clinic, and will accelerate its efforts to raise the money promptly. Dr. E. B. Goode has been selected as chairman to head the campaign.

The public is invited to attend and participate in the forum.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Negro Should Declare Moratorium On Patience, Says White

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NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Before a large audience of students, faculty and visitors, at the commencement exercises of Fisk university here Monday, June 2, Walter White, commencement speaker and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, emphasized the need for the Negro to declare a moratorium on patience.

This commencement marks the seventy fifth anniversary of the founding of Fisk university, one of the oldest Negro colleges in America.

Urging more militancy, Mr. White declared, "Above all, I beg of you to be dissatisfied. I do not mean dilettante, parlor-pink dissatisfaction. Instead I mean dissatisfaction with the present status of the Negro and of the world.

"Be dissatisfied enough to equip yourselves to fill jobs irrespective of whether any Negro has ever filled such jobs before. And then be willing to make any necessary sacrifice to open up opportunity for Negroes to fill those jobs."

Blasting discrimination in the national defense program, the speaker stated, "The world has refused to learn anything from the first World War. Since that conflict ended Negro soldiers have been lynched for wearing the uniform of the United States Army which they had worn with bravery and distinction in France We have seen the recrudescence of the Ku Klux Klan which still rides in its determination to keep non-white Americans in a state of serfdom.

"Industrial plants throughout America, to which have been given contracts for more than forty thousand millions of dollars for planes, tanks, guns, shoes and other implements of war, arrogantly say to Negroes, even though we are taxed to pay for these things, 'You cannot earn money by helping to make them!' Here in Nashville the great Vultee plant, to which has been awarded several millions of dollars in contracts, will not let Negroes work whatever their skill.

"Superintendent of Schools Bass, here in Nashville, recently declared angrily that 'I don't give a damn what Studebaker says' when he was asked to obey the instruction of Dr. Studebaker that there should be no discrimination in tax-supported training courses for the training of workers in national defense."

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Mr. White ended his address with an exortation to the students to meet courageously the challenge of the changing world.

"Eventually white America may wake to the fact that the margin between destruction and survival of the United States may rest with the ten percent of her population which is Negro," he said

Columbia, S. C. State
June 15, 1941

SC Branches Of NAACP to Meet Today

Using the theme, "Building Toward Democracy in America," the second annual conference of South Carolina branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its opening meeting at Sidney Park CME church at 4 o'clock this afternoon with the Rev. A. W. Wright of Orangeburg, president of the conference, presiding.

The conference challenge will be delivered by the Rev. E. A. Adams, president of the Columbia branch of the NAACP. Dr. A. J. Collins, president of the Civic Welfare league of Columbia, will introduce the guest speaker, the Rev. John Wesley Thomas, pastor of the Warren Memorial Methodist church, Atlanta, Ga., who will use "The Negro in the Present Crisis" as the subject of the annual address.

During the second session, which is scheduled for 2:30 Monday afternoon, the feature will be a panel discussion on "The NAACP, an American Institution." Dr. James E. Briggs, the leading discussant, will be assisted by Robert A. Brooks of Aiken and the Rev. S. M. Miller of Charleston. At 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon the Columbia branch will give a lawn party on Benedict campus in honor of registered guests and delegates.

The closing session will be held in the Allen university auditorium at 8 o'clock Monday evening. The program will center around "The NAACP—Its Aims and Achievements." Speakers who have been selected to develop this topic in ten minute talks are: C. C. Cole, Cheraw, the youth council; W. E. Bluford, Charleston, employment and economic security; Harold A. Boulware, attorney, Columbia; politics and civic rights; G. E. Nelson, Columbia, national defense; J. M. Hinton, Columbia, education.

The conference chanrge will be delivered by the Rev. J. C. Colclough of Columbia.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Sharp Protest, Militant Action Listed For Body

Entire Program Of Houston, Texas Session Announced

NEW YORK—The cold-blooded murder of Bob White in a court-room in Conroe, Texas., June 10, as he was about to be tried for the third time on a criminal attack charge has focused the attention of the nation on the 32nd annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which meets in Houston, Tex., June 24-29 inclusive.

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White has been defended since August, 1937, by lawyers engaged by the NAACP, and his conviction had been reversed twice by higher courts.

The legal work of the association will receive prominent attention during the conference sessions, but the spotlight will be upon the Negro in the national defense program. One evening mass meeting will be devoted to this topic, as well as an entire day of discussion.

THE WHITE PRIMARY

Opening the conference Tuesday night, June 24, will be a keynote address by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, member of the national board of directors, and editor of the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, Okla.

The other principal address of the opening night will be on the Negro and the franchise, by Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Ky., Courier Journal. Mr. Agar, an outstanding liberal, will deal with the white primary, the poll tax, and other topics.

The treatment of the Negro in national defense will be the subject of two speeches Wednesday night, June 15, when A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and W. Robert Ming, Jr., of Washington, D. C., will be the speakers.

GOVERNMENT ON SPOT

The temper of the N. A. A. C. P. branches on the national defense question indicates that on Thursday, June 26, the delegates will have some sharp questions for the various government administrative assistants who will be present to tell what the government is doing for the Negro, particularly about employment.

Carl. R. Johnson, of Kansas City, Mo., will tell of the struggle in his area for jobs, and of the cold-blooded statement of J. H. Kindelberger, president of North American Aviation, that no Negroes would be hired in the new Kansas City plant except as janitors.

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J. L. LeFlore of Mobile, Ala., will report on efforts to break down barriers in defense training schools, and Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis will tell how the threat to sue the board of education produced results in his city. Ernest Marshall, on the staff of the defense training division of the Detroit, Michigan, board of education, will report on the wide training being given there without discrimination.

UNIONS AND NEGROES

The important question of labor unions and the part they have played, or can play, in getting jobs for Negroes in industry, or in keeping Negroes out of jobs, will be discussed by Horace R. Cayton, of Chicago, author of the book, "Negro Workers and the New Unions."

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of OPM in Washington, is expected to reveal what, if anything has been done by OPM on discrimination against Negro workers in defense plants. Dr. Ira deA. Reid, of the U. S. Employment Service, will answer questions and give advice on job placement.

The treatment of Negroes in the armed forces will be handled by Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War. Delegates are anxious over reports, just now seeping out, of the mistreatment of Negro soldiers in several army camps, and the reports that Negro doctors in some camps are being treated as hospital orderlies.

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Speakers for Youth night of the conference will be Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega college, and Madison S. Jones, Jr., director of youth work for the association. A complete program on youth problems will parallel the adult conference, and will be held in Bee Bee Temple church.

MEDAL TO WRIGHT

The day sessions Friday the 27th will be devoted to legal defense and education, and to NAACP internal organization problems.

The 26th Spingarn medal will be presented to Richard Wright, author of the novel "Native Son," on Friday night, June 27, by Elmer Carter, of New York, member of the appeals board of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Sessions will be held in Good Hope Baptist church, Wilson and Saulnier streets, of which the Rev. A. A. Lucas, president of the Houston NAACP, is pastor. A round of entertainment has been arranged for the delegates who will come from thirty-two states and the District of Columbia.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 19, 1941

Advancement Group Holds Session Here

The annual conference of the South Carolina unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held at Sidney Park CME church Sunday and Monday.

The principal address was delivered at the Sunday session by Presiding Elder Beard of the Edisto district. The Rev. E. A. Adams, president of the Columbia unit of the association, also spoke.

Monday was devoted to the discussion of business and problems confronting the Negro race in South Carolina.

The delegates went on record as favoring a campaign to achieve the following:

"1. Equalization of educational facilities for Negro pupils and equal pay for Negro teachers, under the ruling of the United States supreme court; and any person or persons who attempt to compromise this important problem, be looked upon with disfavor by our racial group.

"2. The right of franchise in municipal, state and federal elections, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

"3. Equal opportunities for employment in all plants having defense contracts, and the right to work unmolested on said jobs.

"4. The conference also commends the President for his very recent executive order given to the OPM, against discrimination in plants having defense orders."

Attorney Harold A. Boulware spoke on "Politics and Civil Rights."

The following officers are elected for the ensuing year: James M. Hinton, president; the Rev. W. A. Wright, vice president; M. B. Robinson, recording secretary; Mojeska Simpkins, corresponding secretary; Dr. James E. Briggs, treasurer, and S. J. McDonald, chairman of the board of directors.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

President's Greeting To NAACP Conference

Blasting the "arbitrary and wanton waste of our human resources," imposed by color bars in the national defense program, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent the following greeting to the NAACP annual conference meeting here this week:

"The thirty-second annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting in Houston, Texas, at this time is a most significant event in our national life. Our current efforts for national defense and our commitment to strengthen democracy at home demand that we unite to assure all American citizens greater participation in our national life. Although the pressure of work makes it impossible for me to participate in your program, I am glad to greet you and wish you success in your convention.

"It has repeatedly been called to my attention by your organization, by the Committee on Participation of Negroes in National Defense, by the National Urban League, by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and by scores of other important organizations that avaliable and much-needed trained workers have been barred from defense production solely because of race. At a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being and have been turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. This should not be. This must not be.

"In a letter issued on April 11, 1941, the Office of Production Management declared that, "All holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not those policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent Negro workers. Every available source of labor capable of producing defense materials must be tapped in the present emergency.

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an arbitrary and wanton waste of our human resources. If democracy is to survive, all individuals and all groups must be allowed to play their full parts, without selfishness, without stint, and without doubt."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Roosevelt Greetings To NAACP At Houston

"I am glad to greet you and wish you success in your convention", the President of also stated, "It has been repeatedly called to my attention by your organization, by the Committee on participation in National Defense, by the National Urban League, by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and by scores of other important organizations that available and much-needed trained workers have been barred from Defense Production, solely because of race.

At a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers are being and have been turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. This should not be. This must not be.

The position taken by the Office of Production Management in its efforts to utilize immediate services of all loyal American citizens regardless of color, creed, place of birth or racial extraction have my unqualified support. No nation combating the increasing threats of totalitarianism can afford to permit the exclusion of a large percentage of its population from its all out defense effort. Even less can it afford to endanger its unity and morale by condoning at home the very things which it condemns abroad.

Our efforts for defense must not be hampered by an arbitrary and wanto waste of our human resources. If Democracy is to survive, all individuals and all groups must be allowed to play their full part without selfishness, without stint, and without doubt.

Very Sincerely Yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Birmingham Gets Prize For Best NAACP Branch

NEW YORK, June 26—Located in the heart of the South's booming industrial area, Birmingham, Ala, offers a challenge to any Negro interested in the economic welfare of the race.

The Birmingham branch of the NAACP has been chosen as winner of the Thalheimer prize of $50 for the branch whose program has been most militant and outstanding during the year. Because of the intelligent way in which the branch is meeting the challenge of the industrial South, for its splendid work regarding industrial disputes, as well as for its organized action in reducing police brutality; for registering voters, and for its increase in membership from 603 in 1938 to 1,088 in 1940, Birmingham was selected.

The prize will be presented on Saturday morning, June 28, at the closing meeting of the NAACP conference meeting in Houston all this week.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEADERS ASSAIL WALTER WHITE

Senate Committee Postpones Investigation Into Defense Jim Crow.

By WILLIAM G. NUNN

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 3—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, and co-organizer of the called-off "Washington Job March" was flatly accused here Monday by Dr. Rayford Logan, as being responsible for the indefinite postponement of a hearing scheduled to be held before the Truman Committee, relative to discrimination against Negroes in National Defense.

Dr. Logan's bitter indictment, coming on the heels of Executive Order No. 8802, issued by President Roosevelt last week, is bringing into bold relief the division of unity among race leaders as to the best manner in which the present "Defense" crisis can be dealt with.

CITES REASONS

In accusing Mr. White, Dr. Logan said: "I think it is most unfortunate that the hearings have been postponed. In the first place, Mr. White has no important facts that are not in the possession of others" In the second place, "there are at least a half-dozen persons who can make as effective a presentation as can Mr. White.

"In the third place, the NAACP has been busy gathering facts for several months, and should have its material ready.

"Fourth, since Mr. White could be in Washington to address the 'Jubilation Meeting' on Tuesday night, he could certainly have testified the following day.

"Finally, 30 days will not be a sufficient engthe of time to determine how the President's order will operate.

"In brief", Dr. Logan continued, "Thirty days of valuable time are being lost.

"This was the propitous moment. The President's Executive Order was still in the mind of the public. The Jubilation meeting had continued the interest of our own people. I regret very much that the Committee saw fit to accede to the request for delay."

COMMITTEE HEARING FOLLOWED WELL-LAID PLAN

The committee hearing, scheduled to have started Monday, and which would have lasted at least three days, had followed a well-laid plan. A preliminary hearing had been held in Room 318, Senate Office Building, on June 25, before Mr. Hugh Fulton, Chief Counsel and Charles P. Clark, Associate Chief Counsel of the Truman Committee.

Present at that meeting were: Ted Poston, Major Campbell Johnson, Robert Taylor of the Defense Housing Authority, Dr. Rayford, Mr. Rayford Logan, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, J. C. Burr, U. S. C. S.; Major Smith, connected with the Labor Relations Branch of the War Department; Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Ralph Hetzel, CIO; John P. Davis and Stephen Spingarn. Others who observed proceedings included Dutton Ferguson, George Murphy, Jeannette Welsh and Ann Sawyer.

MRS. BETHUNE CALLS MR. WHITE IN HOUSTON

This technique of preliminary hearings has been quite frequent during the present session of Congress. At the close of the preliminary hearings, Mrs. Bethune suggested that Dr. Logan be designated to serve as liason agent between the counsel of the committee and outstanding Negroes desireous of apeparing before the committee. Since this suggestion was acceptable to all, Dr. Logan called a meeting in Mrs. Bethune's office for the next day.

At that meeting, at various times, were present, Mrs. Bethune, Dr. Logan, John P. Davis, Rev. R. W. Brooks, Miss Mae Hawes, Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, Robert Taylor, George Goodman, R. Clymer, representing Dr. Weaver, Frances Williams, Reginald Johnson and Mrs. Norma K. Byrd.

This group voted to appear before the Truman committee. It also agreed that it should not attempt to select witnesses or assign phases of the subject to them, even though, in the opinion or some, this method would promote the most effective presentation. During the hearings, Mrs. Bethune telephoned Walter White in Houston, Texas. At that time the NAACP executive voiced his opposition on the ground that a group of hand-picked Negroes would be the sole witnesses.

GROUP DECIDES TO ACT DESPITE WHITE

In spite of Mrs. Bethune's assurance that this was not true, White maintained his opposition. The group then agreed to appear before the Truman committee and authorized that a letter be sent to Mr. Fulton informing him that Dr. Logan, John P. Davis and Charles Houston would appear before the committee on June 30. The letter was to also give the names of some of the other witnesses who would appear.

This letter enclosed the copy of a telegram from Dr. Logan to a number of interested persons telling them of the hearings and urging that they be present. Response to these wires was widespread. Dr. Logan's letter also urged the committee to subpoena Sidney Hillman, William Knudsen, the personnel directors of some of the Government departments, representatives of companies and unions that have discriminated against Negroes, as well as those whose policy has been admittedly fair. The letter also asked extension of the hearings, if necessary.

Three days later, Mr. Fulton informed Dr. Logan that the hearings were postponed for 30 days at the request of Walter White and others in Houston on the grounds that they were now in Houston; secondly, that they were not ready, and finally, that they wanted to see how the President's executive order of June 25 would operate.

In making his statement, Dr. Logan wishes it understood that he was speaking as a private citizen and not as a representative of any organization with which he is connected.

EDGAR BROWN CALLS ACTION "DOUBLE CROSS"

Edgar Brown, president of the United Government Employees, termed Walter White's action as a "vicious double-cross' of the entire Negro race. Said Mr. Brown:

"At this time, when Dr. Logan's Courier Committee for participation of Negroes in National Defense, various churches, organizations and leaders in all walks of life from every section of the country, have followed The Courier's lead for a sane presentation of discrimination against Negroes in National Defense, the action of Walter White is a vicious double-cross.

"It is all the more regrettable, because his organization is supposed to stand for the things which this hearing would have clarified. I think the race has lost a real opportunity to present its side of the question in a manner which would have a lasting effect."

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Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

NOTED EDITORS CONDEMN UNFAIR PRACTICE IN LABOR UNIONS AND POLL TAX LAW AT OPENING SESSION NAACP

Herbert Agar, Louisville Courier-Journal Gives Warning That America Must Get House in Order Before Success Against Totalitarians is Assured; Roscoe Dunjee, Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Strikes Un-Democratic Practices From Lynching, Politics to National Defense.

Citing the fact that this country needs more practices and less talk of democracy if it is to survive under the rolling wave of totalitarian beliefs, Editor Roscoe Dunjee of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch and Herbert Agar, white, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, highlighted the opening session of the 1941 NAACP Conference meeting in Houston through Saturday.

Over 1,500 persons were in attendance at ood Hope Baptist Church Tuesday night to hear two of the most liberal and dynamic editors in the country.

Editor Agar, first to speak on his topic: "The Negro and the Franchise", proceeded to point out the undemocratic features of the poll tax, inequality of money spent per capita for schools, health institutions and housing and other forms of j i m crowism.

Editor Agar pointed out clearly that the present world conflict could not be termed a war but should brightfully be called a revolution.

He said: "The current struggle in Europe is a revolution not an old-fashion war. It is a revolution against the civiliation we have been trying to build. All other attempts to build great civilizations have failed, and it is possible that ours may.

"What is happening is that a group of people are making a serious attempt to murder civilization.

"If we of the democracies h a d lived up to our intentions, this revolution might not have taken place."

Talked Plenty, Acted Nary

Editor Agar warned of the danger of losing the democracy we now possess through the lack of effort on our part.

He says: "We have talked a lot, but we haven't taken democracy as a code of conduct. Because we have not loved the god of democracy, we are well on the way to losing her.

"At the end of the last war, Woodrow Wilson said in regard to our joinging the League of Nations, that if we refused to assume our obligations, but at home and abroad, we would break mankind's heart. We have done just that, both at home and abroad.

Calls Promises to Negroes Only A Lot of "Eyewash"

"During the last war, politicans and journalists said that, because of the Negro's splendid showing, there would be no more evil racial dischimination after the war. That promise turned out to be a lot of eyewash.

"The reason? Because it's easy to make promises during a crisis, but hard to keep them. The time to make progress is during the crisis, not after it.

"We are in another crisis now. This is the time for our nation to move ahead towards its real democratic aims. In the Negro's case I refer to our failure to get rid of the [illegible] discrimination in terms of money spent per capita for schools, health institutions and housing and all the various forms of jim crowism."

Editor Agar ended his speech by stating that this country must pu into action the talk of democracy if she is to escape the revolution now going on in Europe.

He said: "We must practice what we want to be. That is true of nations as well as individuals."

Dunjee Keynotes Conference With Militant Address

Editor Roscoe Dunjee, looked upon as one of the most brilliant and spirit speakers in h enation, took the platform and struck at everything undemocratic in his seven-point address. He condemned the action of the prosecutors in the Bob White Case, poll tax evils, army, navy and air corps, discriminatory policies, discriminatory politics against Negroes in labor, Democratic primary, etc.

The noted Oklahoma editor pointed out instances of discrimination in National Defense industries which were keeping Negroes from working solely on the basis of color.

He stated: "I have been in on conferences with leaders planning for the training of workers in National Defense Industries and they have actually gone as far as to try and convince Negroes that such trades as 'barbering and maid ork' were preparations for work in National Defense Industries."

Editor Dunjee chastised the Negro for his failure to have perseverance and courage to continue battles until he reached the top of the hill. Too often he said, Negroes will start and fight and as soon as a few obstacles are thrown in their pathway they are ready to give up the fight and leave the task unfinished.

In citing his denunciation of lynching in America, Mr. Dunjee quoted that there was less than half of one percent of lynchings committed because of rape of white women.

Stressing this point he said that when lynchings took place it was not the victim who suffered most but the sand-like foundation of the democracy which shook and took another step towards tumbling down.

Pointing out the Bob White case in Conroe which came to an end recently with the acquittal of Bob White's murderer, Mr. Dunjee said that this type of un-democratic action would lead to the entre of such totalitarian powers as the Nazis.

Mr. Dunjee revealed the advances that had been made through the N. A. A. C. P. to curb lynching, pointing out that althougt the anti-lynching measure had not passed during the past decade there had been considerable lessening of lynchings in this country.

Taking a lick at the Texas Democratic primary and the poll tax system of many Southern states, Mr. Dunjee, said: "There can be no true democracy where millions of white and black people are denied the right to participate in the government of the land.

"Unless the poll tax and primary system of the South is completely abolished the foundation of democracy will continue to weaken until it collapses and fails into more rubbish."

Mr. Agar also said:

"The war that is sweeping over Europe is more than a war. It is a revolution against all that we in America stand for. One group of people have set themselves and their posterity up as the natural masters of men and have said that all other mongrel people are to be their slaves.

"The time to make democracy more real is during this crisis. It is time for us to stop talking so much about the rights guaranteed every man under the Constitution and see that it exists in fact as well as in talk and in documents. We failed miserably to live up to the promises we made the Negroes during the last World War. We failed to do away with the poll tax, jim crow and discrimination in the amount of money per capita spent for Negroes in education, government and other fields.

"The Negro must push every opportunity he has to get needed reforms during the great danger that he faces. It is human nature to be at its best during a crisis but to forget all things after the crisis. If the Negro does not get reforms now, he will never get them.

"It is high time we in America live up to pretentions. We can if we want to. With the new personnel of the supreme court, I feel that we have the court on our side."

The keynote address for the N. A. A. C. P. was delivered by Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch. Mr. Dunjee also a member of the national board of directors of the association, re-asserted the challenge of the NAACP to American democracy and demanded full citizenship status for Negro citizens in all phases of American life. He recounted the successful work of the association in several fields and served notice that in these times of stress the cause of democracy, would be pressed unrelentingly by the N. A. A. C. P.

Mr. Roscoe Dunjee said: "The Negro is the weak link in the democratic chain in America. He is the victim of vicious intolerance which finds its expression in: blood thirsty mobs, denial of the right to work, unequal educational opportunities, jim crow in civil life and the armed forces, disfranchisement.

"Totalitarianism can be vicious in Texas as in Berlin. America can not keep the Negro in his racial "place" and remain in her moral place.

"Let us make the courts of justice in the United States safe for all Americans before attempting to assume them moral leadership of the world. We need a democracy of suffrage in America. Hitler never conceived a pattern of government more totalitarian than the white primary laws in Texas and other poll tax states of the South.

"It is a curious fact that in every war the Negro has had to beg for a chance to defend this country. If God blesses America in this crucial hour, [illegible] going to have a new birth of freedom granting equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Welcome addresses were given by Mrs. Ora Lee Terry for the Houston branch and by Phillip Hamburger, city commissioner, for the city of Houston.

Tuesday night's session opened with a musical program by the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Club, under the direction of Mrs. P. O. Smith.

Invocation was gven by Rev. L. B. Allen. Greetings from the city of Houston were brought by City Commissioner Phillip Hamburger; the welcome address of the Houston branch of the NAACP was delivered by Mrs. Ora Lee Terry.

Benediction was offered by Dr. Marshall Tally of Nashville, Tenn.

JUN 28 1941

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

NAACP Convention Takes Strong Stand Against Discrimination

HOUSTON, Texas.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought 260 delegates together from all over the United States into annual convention in Houston last week. The convention was one of the most spirited the organization has ever had. It took strong, united stands against Hitlerism, both at home and abroad, for the anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills, against police brutality, for the rights of labor and the common people.

Walter White, NAACP Secretary, reflected the growing dissatisfaction of American Negroes with discrimination in the defense program when he pointed out the weaknesses in President Roosevelt's statement against discrimination. "The most perfect order issued by the President would be a dead letter unless followed up by the pressure of the people."

DUNJEE SPEAKS

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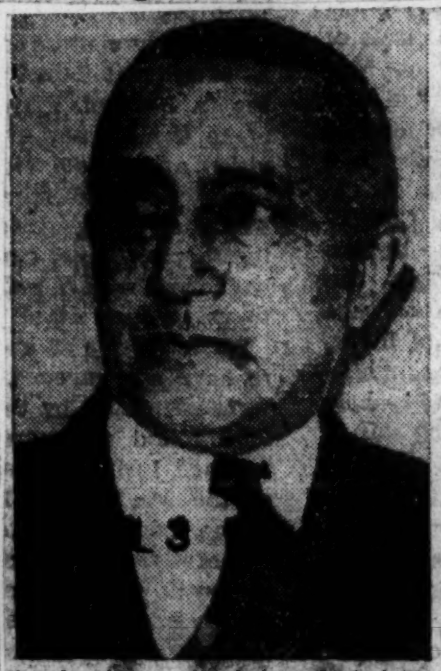

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

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Opening sessions were held at the Good Hope Baptist church with the Rev. A. A. Lucas, president of the local branch and pastor of the church, presiding. Some 1,500 delegates from all parts of the country filled the church to the doors applauding the speakers who continually blasted away at the many discriminations practiced against the Negro in America.

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Agar stated in stern tones that the "murder of civilization is well on its way . . . revolution is well on the way to destroy us . . . and it will come because of our sins . . . we have not taken democracy seriously as our code of conduct. Most live differently . . . we are content to boast of our traditions but not willing to make it come true . . . the actions of the past 20 years has much to do with the mood for revolution which is evident at home . . . the promises made to the Negro after the first world war by politicians and leaders were not kept. It was all a lot of eyewash but they think of the Negro when the crisis comes."

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As one member said in a face-

Southern News
almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

NAACP Convention Takes Strong Stand Against Discrimination

HOUSTON, Texas.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought 260 delegates together from all over the United States into annual convention in Houston last week. The convention was one of the most spirited the organization has ever had. It took strong, united stands against Hitlerism, both at home and abroad, for the anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills, against police brutality, for the rights of labor and the common people.

Walter White, NAACP Secretary, reflected the growing dissatisfaction of American Negroes with discrimination in the defense program when he pointed out the weaknesses in President Roosevelt's statement against discrimination. "The most perfect order issued by the President would be a dead letter unless followed up by the pressure of the people."

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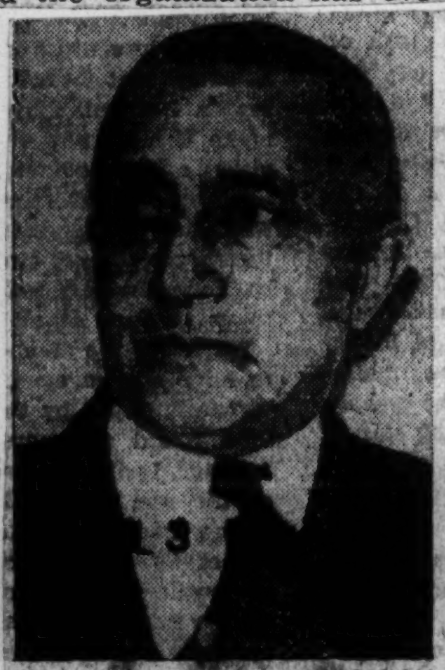

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42-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

MAR 12 1941

Reformist Walter White 'Protests' But Really Backs FDR's Jim Crow War Program

MAR 12 1941

By Ben Davis, Jr.

In a letter to the New York Post last Thursday, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, discussed an evil about which the Negro people are so indignant that he feels it advisable to join in their protests.

This is the widespread discrimination against Negro Americans in the armed forces and in "defense" industries. But White is concerned primarily because Negroes cannot "die besides (their) white fellow-Americans" in the imperialist conflict abroad. (What about the Negro people living besides their fellow-Americans?) In the first place, 88 per cent of the people—even by the torturous Gallup poll—are against entry into the slaughter, although President Roosevelt has already dragged them into it. The great majority of the people don't want to die abroad.

42

Secondly, not even the Administration and Wall Street dare say openly to the Negro people they are to "die" abroad—they seem to have left such brazenness to the Negro reformists like White and to the Social-Democrats like A. Philip Randolph. White and Randolph are trying to out war-monger the jim-crow "defense" set-up, for which they are faithful lackeys.

MAR 12 1941

Conspicuously absent from White's letter was any sign of a program of struggle against this discrimination, a program which would envisage passage of the anti-lynching bill or the anti-poll tax bill, or which would openly confront "defense" discrimination. The reason is clear. Once the Negro reformists and Social-Democrats surrender to the defense program, the needs of the Negro people go down the hatch so far as they are concerned.

TERRIFYING REALITIES'

The defense program is itself an imperialist program—just like the "defense" programs of Churchill and Hitler—and it requires that the interests of the people shall be subordinate to those of the imperialist minority. This has always been notoriously the case with the Negro people, even in peace time; it is plainly worse now. The defense program, while intensifying discrimination, lynch hysteria and war fever, at the same time seeks to compel the Negro people to die in the name of "democracy," but actually to rivet jim - crowism tighter about their necks. Anyone who can look through words and see facts, will surely see these terrifying realities.

Instead of urging protests of the widest sort against discrimination, Mr. White tries to limit the fight by assailing the "bigots" who are protesting. "Bigots," according to him, are those who are "most vociferously vocal" against "defense" discrimination.

It should be plain to him, as it is to about everyone else, that he is here indicting all who fight hardest against discrimination. In other words, one must not fight too hard, "papa in the White House" might not like it. That one can fight "too hard," is a logical conclusion from White's characterization of race prejudice in the following rhetorical query:

"Can America afford today the luxury of . . . race prejudice?"

Naturally, if race prejudice is a mere luxury, like an extra ice cream soda, then too much protest is also a luxury, and should not be over-indulged. Moreover, Mr. White is saying that if the capitalists, whose system the reformists adore, will give up luxurious race prejudice now, they can come back to it again after the "crisis" is over.

MAR 12 1941

RULE OUT ATTACK ON WAR

It is interesting that although the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and is therefore responsible for their policies, Mr. White relieves him of all responsibility. That is because Mr. White does not wish to come into conflict with the Administration's war program, nor with those policies of the White House which have resulted in the bi-partisan destruction of the anti-poll tax bill and the anti-lynching bill, the latter being sponsored by Mr. White's own organization.

In the final analysis, the reformist leaders of the NAACP do not have a program of struggle against capitalism—the real oppressor of the Negro people — even during "normal" times. Their lip-service to such a program vanishes in a war crisis, when their capitalist masters turn on the pressure.

Such victories as have been won by the NAACP in recent times are due to the rising pressure of the NAACP members (expressing itself among some NAACP leaders), and to the growing militancy of the Negro people following the CIO's great drives, the emergence of the National Negro Congress, and the growing influence of the Communist Party among the Negro people.

MAR 12 1941

Mr. White tries again to dismiss the national oppression of the Negro people as not being "mature." One wonders just how much more grown-up the lynching, discrimination and jim-crowism against Negro Americans must be before it finally convinces him of its maturity. Not only is this system mature, but if President Roosevelt and Wall Street have their way, it will develop into the rotten-ripeness of fascism.

Certainly the Negro people are maturing, as can be seen from the progressive role they play in the political and economic life of the country — their very suspicion of the "defense" program is a sign of this maturing process!

MAR 12 1941

But Mr. White apparently doesn't think they are maturing. In his letter, he still followed his old trick—the discredited trick of the Social-Democratic red-baiter—of lumping "Nazi Germany and Russia" in the same boat. Just whom does he think he's talking to when he tries to make the Negro masses think that Hitler's beastly treatment of the Jewish people and other minorities, is the same as the glorious freedom and equality enjoyed by national minorities in the Soviet Union! Whomever he's talking to, it is clear he's talking for Washington and for the mercenary press, a fine example of the latter being his addressee, the New York Post.

The Negro people, like the great majority of the American people, want to live, live freely without discrimination, without lynching. They want their citizenship under the Constitution. While their aspirations can never be fully realized until Socialism, they can beat back the intensified lynch justice and discrimination by struggle against the spurious "defense" program. The jim-crowism and Hitlerism spawned by "defense" machinery only shows why this program is imperialist, why the Negro people should be against it, and why they should join with the labor and white democratic Americans in defeating its fascist objectives and in taking America out of this needless slaughter.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 2, 1941

Drive Is Begun By N. A. A. C. P.

A campaign to enlist 1,500 members for the Richmond Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is under way here under direction of Miss Ella J. Baker of New York, field secretary of the association. Wiley A. Hall is general chairman of the campaign committee and Dr. J. M. Tinsley is president of the local branch.

Members of the solicitation committee reported 81 memberships at the initial meeting Sunday evening at Leigh Street Methodist Church, where Chairman Hall told a large audience about the work of the N. A. A. C. P.

Campaigners Announced

The following workers in the campaign were announced at the association's headquarters, 402½ North Second Street.

Special gorups—Schools, Principal J. L. Nixon; jost office employees, J. S. Christian; insurance companies and fraternities, W. R. Allen; commercial firms, Mrs. Janie R. Hayes, and professional men and women, Mrs. Lillian B. Brown.

The general solicitation gorups will be headed by the following captains:

Church Hill, Mrs. Rosa James and C. A. Jones; North Side, Mrs. Hestell V. Braxton; West End, Mrs. Blanche O. Winston and Mrs. Elise S. Jackson; South Richmond, Mrs. M. M. Ransome; Fulton, Mrs. Rosa B. Atkins; Thirteenth-Fifth Street area, Roscoe C. Jackson and Carroll Anderson; Fifth Street-St. James Street area, Mrs. Mattie D. Hayes and Mrs. Nina V. Kenney; St. James-Brook Avenue area, Mrs. Senora B. Lawson; Brook Road-Hermitage area, C. F. Foster.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

F.D. Hears Anti Byrnes Protest

MAR 22 1941

WASHINGTON

Walter White took to the White House, in person, this week, a protest to President Roosevelt against the proposed appointment of Senator James F. Byrnes (Dem., S.C.), to the United States Supreme Court.

MAR 22 1941

White, in his memorandum, told the President of a long list of vicious assaults by Byrnes upon the citizenship of colored people, and that Byrnes was also particularly bitter against the Jews. He promised to submit a separate memorandum on Byrnes's anti-Jewish activities.

Post-War Insult Quoted

Mr. White said that Byrnes made a speech in Congress, August 25, 1919, in which he said:

"If, as a result of his experience in the World War, he does not care to live in this land without political and social equality then he can depart for any country he wishes, and his departure will be facilitated by the white people of this country."

MAR 22 1941

Senator Byrnes voted continuously against appropriations for Howard University, against anti-lynching bills, and against bills to permit inter-marriage between colored and white persons in the District of Columbia.

Mr. White told the President that "any person holding the views expressed by Senator Byrnes is an enemy of American democracy, and it is unthinkable that he should be elevated to the place on the highest court in the land."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Protest On Byrnes for Supreme Court

MAR 28 1941

Washington, D. C.—A memorandum on the conduct of Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, on questions affecting the Negro was filed with President Roosevelt here March 17 because of the strong rumor that Senator Byrnes is practically certain to be nominated for the vacancy on the United States supreme court.

The protest and memorandum were delivered to the White House in person by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Announcement in the press on Sunday, March 16, that Senator Byrnes' name would probably be sent to the Senate early this week caused Secretary White to send a telegram of protest to President Roosevelt which cited Senator Byrnes' long opposition to the aspirations of Negroes, his continuous battle against the various anti-lynching bills.

The telegram stated that a further study of Senator Byrnes' record on racial and religious bigotry "particularly against Jews" was being made, and that a supplementary memorandum would be submitted.

MAR 28 1941

In the memorandum taken to the White House March 17 by Secretary White is the paragraph:

"Where an individual has been active in public life for many years his record is the best evidence of his social attitudes. Examination of the record of Senator James F. Byrnes shows clearly that his attitude towards the efforts of Negroes to secure the rights of citizens of the United States is such as to preclude the possibility of his being capable of acting with calmness and dispassion in any matter affecting the rights of this repressed minority. Throughout his career he has demonstrated his determination to thwart the efforts of those Americans who have sought to achieve for Negroes the equality guaranteed to all persons in the United States by the Federal Constitution."

The memorandum asserts further: "Never during his public life has he deviated from the position he took more than twenty years ago."

The document cites a speech of Mr. Byrnes in Congress August 25, 1919, in which he said: "If the two races are to live together in this country, it way as well be understood that the War has in no way changed the attitude of the white man toward the social and political equality of the Negro. If, as a result of his experience in the War, he does not care to live in this land without political and social equality, then he can depart for any country he wishes, and his departure will be facilitated by the white people of this country who desire no disturbing factor in their midst."

The N. A. A. C. P. issued a statement saying that because most South Carolina citizens, colored and white, are disfranchised by the poll tax and other methods, Senator Byrnes and other southern senators have been free to launch the "most filthy" attacks against Negro Americans on the floors of Congress without fear of reprisal from the voters back home.

MAR 28 1941

The N. A. A. C. P. is pressing its protest on Senator Byrnes because it believes that the citizens in other parts of the country should not be subjected to the kind of supreme court decisions likely to come from a man with the record of Senator Byrnes. The Association believes that the type of political democracy and undemocratic Bourbonism exemplified by Senator Byrnes should be rebuked and rejected when it seeks a federal appointment.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NAACP Should Move to D.C.

APR 5 - 1941

We see by the papers every now and then that Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., is in Washington to lobby for this, that, or the other.

The way we see it, the N.A.A.C.P. should move its office to Washington so that Mr. White can camp there seven days in the week with Philip Murray, William Green and many another representative of national organizations.

Legislation moves so fast these days that Congress can't go home, and only the President can go fishing. In the time it takes Mr. White to travel from New York to Washington, the Senate has debated and passed a billion-dollar appropriation bill.

New York is the financial center of the nation, but Washington is the capital and the legislative center. The N.A.A.C.P. must decide whether it wants to stay in New York for the sake of money it can raise there, or come to Washington for the impress it can make on legislation.

APR 5 - 1941

The association can be supported by its branches all over the country. We think it is needed in Washington.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WILL PICKET PLANTS WHICH BAR NEGROES

APR 25 1941

N.A.A.C.P. Branches to Protest Against Jim Crow In Defense

NEW YORK. — Forty-seven branches of the N. A. A. C. P. from the eastern seaboard to the West coast are expected to take part Saturday, April 26 in the picketing of industrial plants holding government contracts for defense work.

In a letter to the branches, each of which is located in a heavy industrial area, the national office emphasized the importance of immediate action in dealing with discrimination by big industrialists, in this crisis.

APR 25 1941

The Kansas City branch of the N. A. A. C. P. will picket the site of the North American bomber plant now being erected in the Fairfax district of Kansas City, Kas.

Although the plant is being erected with government funds, J. H. Kindelberger, president of the North American company, has said that Negroes will be employed only as janitors.

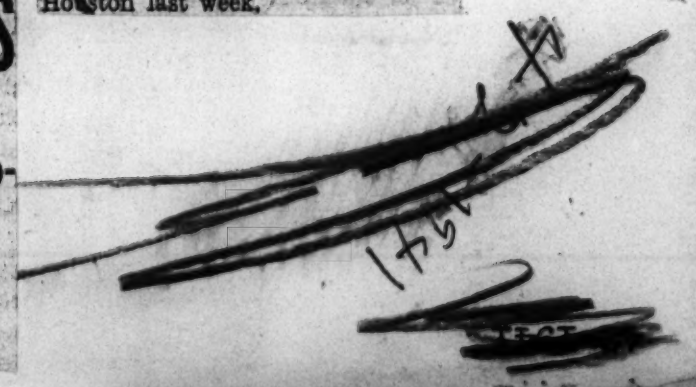
By picketing, the Negro citizens will show their resentment to this un-American attitude.

Mobile, Ala. Press
June 30, 1941

WINS MERIT AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

The board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People selected J. L. LeFlore of Mobile, as one of 10 persons throughout the nation regarded as having done outstanding work toward alleviating problems of the colored group.

In recognition of his service a merit award was presented him at the thirty-second annual conference of the association, convening in Houston last week.



42-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says Negro Is Challenge To "American Democracy"

Walter White Fires Opening For Protest Meetings

JAN 21 1941

NEW YORK—(SNS)— "Fourteen million American Negro citizens,' represent a "living challenge," to the "Government's claim of building a defense program that will stand as a oulwark for the preservation of democracy in America,' Walter White said in a statement issued here today.

The statement, which constitutes a message to members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was issued in connection with the organization's forthcoming celebration of National Defense Day on Sunday, January 26, when a nation-wide protet will be launched against discrimination suffered by Negro citizens in the defense program. The complete text of the statement which appears on the front page of the NAACP bulletin for January follows:

"14,000,000 American Negro citizens, whose valor and fight spirit has never been questioned throughout the history of our country, stand today a living challenge to our Government's claim of building a national defense program that will stand as a bulwark for the preservation of democracy in America.

"President Roosevelt has told the nation that he 'would ask no one to defend a democracy which in turn would not defend everyone in the nation against want and privation.' An yet the head of our Government has asked the Negro citizens of this country, bowed down under the yoke of discrimination in every Avenue of life, segregated in the Army and Navy, excluded from the Air Corps, and denied jobs in national defense industry to defend this type of democracy.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believes that you will want to tell President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson; Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and the members of Congress from your district, just how you feel about this vitally important question. The Association believes that whatever means you use to make your desires known, whether by delegation, resolution, post card or telegram, you must do it through an organized campaign of militant action.

"We must make our Government understand that the real test of Democracy in America is the treatment of the country's largest minority, the Negro citizen. We must let them know that America's treatment of the Negro is the test of whether our Democracy is really working."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

FDR Fails To Name Negro As Mediator

MAR 28 1941

NEW YORK.—Failure of President Roosevelt to include a Negro as a member of the mediation board of 11 persons occasioned "keen disappointment" to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People according to a letter from Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, March 20.

MAR 29 1941

The NAACP letter [illegible] the naming by the President of George M. Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, because Harrison's union "bars persons from membership on account of race, creed and color."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

PICK 4 RAPE CASE JURORS TO TRY KUM BUM GRAD

JAN 15 1941

Four members of a jury [illegible] selected yesterday to try Hugh Green Carruthers, 74 year old head of the Neological Foundation, 32 West Randolph street, on a charge of raping the 12 year old daughter of one of his former disciples. Carruthers, who has termed the charge a frameup, is a self-styled graduate of the Tibetan lamasery of Kum Bum. Mrs. Ruth Meehan, 716 Monroe street, River Forest, alleges the attack occurred in Carruthers' office last July 30. Completion of the jury is expected today.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

White House Gets Protest on Burns

MAR 29 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A memorandum on the conduct of Senator James F. Byrnes, of So Carolina, on questions affecting the Negro was filed with President Roosevelt here March 17 because of the strong rumor that Senator Byrnes is practically certain to be nominated for the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court.

MAR 29 1941

The protest and memorandum were delivered to the White House in person by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NAACP Attacks FDR for Not Naming Negro to New Board

MAR 29 1941

NEW YORK—Failure of President Roosevelt to include a Negro as a member of the mediation board of eleven persons occasioned "keen disappointment" to the N.A.A.C.P., according to a letter from Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, to Mr. Roosevelt March 20.

The N.A.A.C.P. letter also scored the naming by the President of George M. Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, because Harrison's union "bars persons from membership on account of race, creed and color."

Harrison, who has been mentioned for several federal posts has been criticized severely for the anti-Negro attitude of his union.

The text of the N.A.A.C.P. letter follows: MAR 29 1941

"It is with keen disappointment that we note you not only failed to include a qualified Negro as a member of the Mediation Board of eleven appointed by you yesterday but that you appointed a man who heads a labor union whose constitution bars persons from membership on account of race creed and color. We refer to George M. Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

"Thirteen million Negroes and their friends view this with dismay. They wonder what hope there is for the Negro in the industrial phases of the national defense program, for which the Negro is taxed along with his fellow white citizens, when you as President select as a member of the Mediation Board a man who heads a union which draws lines of color and creed. One wonders if there is any hope of industrial democracy and justice for the Negro and other minorities in such an arrangement."

Asheville N. C. Citizen
March 28, 1941

Association Changes Its Meeting Dates

The bi-monthly meetings of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People will be held on the second and fourth Fridays instead of the first and third Sundays of the month, it was announced yesterday by Leila B. Michael, chairman. The organization will meet tonight at 7:30 p'clock at 350 Southside avenue.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
June 1, 1941

ADVANCEMENT GROUP WOULD HELP DEFENSE

Members of the Knoxville chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will meet at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow at Carnegie Library "to discuss the local defense training program, the proposed new technical high school and conditions at General Hospital," the Rev. B. B. Evans of Knoxville College, president of the group, announced yesterday.

The group has repeatedly sent delegates to school board meetings asking "greater participation for Negroes in the defense program."

Two other topics will be the NAACP convention to be at Houston, Texas, and marker to be placed at Jonesboro commemorating the origin of the Abolition Movement, it was said.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NAACP Lists 4 High Court Victories in '40

NEW YORK — The listing of four decisions won by the NAACP before the U. S. Supreme Court during 1940 affecting the rights of colored citizens highlighted the report made by Walter White at the annual meeting of the association here on Monday.

Following the reading of the report, five new directors were elected to fill vacancies on the association's national board. They are:

JAN 11 1941

Homer S. Brown, Pennsylvania State Representative of Pittsburgh; the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, New York; S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, Iowa; Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago and Thomas L. Griffith, Los Angeles.

Cites Victories

The first of the decisions listed by Mr. White, executive secretary of the association was read by Justice Hugo L. Black, February 12, and denied the right of Florida courts to obtain confessions from four colored youths, through torture, and termed conviction after such action, unconstitutional.

The cases of Dave Canty, in Alabama, and Bob White in Texas, were also reversed on similar grounds.

The fourth decision denied the right of persons to bar colored citizens from buying or living on property in areas of a city restricted by agreement among property owners.

Wins Salary Case

The association also won a notable case in its six-year fight to equalize the salaries of colored and white teachers in the Southern and border States, when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review a Circuit Court of Appeals decision denying the right of the Norfolk, Va., school board to pay lower salaries to colored teachers solely on the basis of color.

This victory added $129,000 to the salaries of colored teachers in Norfolk.

Pointing out that 1940 marked the most crucial period in our country's history, the NAACP executive secretary said it was nevertheless true that the administration muffed a great opportunity to prove how democracy can work in times of stress to preserve civil liberties for 14,000,000 colored Americans.

No Lynch Bill

Chief among the happenings Mr. White listed was the failure of Congress to pass a federal anti-lynching law at a time when the majority of American citizens in the South as well as the North believed such a law should be passed.

He cited the lynching of Elbert Williams, in Brownsville, Tenn., as the most flagrant lynching of the year, pointing out the connection between this lynching and the desire on the part of Southern poll tax States to keep millions of colored and whites from voting.

Jim Crow in Defense

Among other cases mentioned by the executive secretary in which democracy had not worked to the advantage of colored people were:

The White House announcement establishing officially the policy of segregating the colored people in the country's armed forces; the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription bill, with its loopholes permitting the Army and Navy to continue their jim crow policy;

The barring of colored from jobs in industries having Government defense contracts, the continued discrimination in organized labor; the operation of the draft law in many States where colored are denied posts on the draft boards;

The failure of the national defense program to include colored youth in defense training schools for jobs in industry; and the failure of the Dies Committee to conduct an investigation into the subversive activities of groups like the Ku Klux Klan.

Other Reports Made

Reports were also read from the heads of departments including legal defense, association branch work, the Crisis magazine, organ of the association, youth work, and publicity.

Members at the meeting voted unanimously to call upon President Roosevelt, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, to abolish forthwith all forms of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces.

Painting Presented

A copy of a painting of the late Joel E. Spingarn, former president of the association, was presented to the organization by Miss Mary White Ovington, national treasurer, and unveiled by Mr. White. The painting was the gift of Mr. Spingarn's widow, Mrs. Amy Spingarn, who painted the original portrait.

At a meeting of the board of directors which followed the annual meeting, all of the executive officers of the association were re-elected.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

N.A.A.C.P. TO TAKE CARE OF JOSEPH SPELL

MAR 21 1941

New York Branch Assumes Responsibility for Maintenance

42

MAR 21 1941

NEW YORK.—(ANP)— Dissenting opinion failed to assert itself when the New York branch of the N.A.A.C.P. decided in meeting last Monday evening to make itself financially responsible for the maintenance of Joseph Spell, recently acquitted on an attack charge, and his common-law wife, Vergis Clark.

According to information received, when the national body footed the $2,800 cost of defending Spell it felt it had satisfactorily discharged its duty. The realization among some, however, that certain rehabilitative efforts should be made provoked the question of the wherewithal to accomplish this end. Therefore, decision is said to have been reached to pass on to the local branch the burden of their keep.

MAR 21 1941

Asked if such rehabilitative work did not fall within the province of such organizatons as the New York Urban league or the Y. M. C. A. rather than the N.A.A.C.P., an official of the New York branch of the association admitted such would possibly be the case but believed any such request to either of these two groups would have been "futile."

The approximate extent of this maintenance could not be determined although it is known that Spell is now residing at the local Y.M.C.A. His spouse is said to be at the Y.W.C.A. but confirmation was lacking.

Efforts of the N.A.A.C.P. to secure work for Spell have been difficult, an authority said, however, he is believed to be working at present. The statement was added that any help that may be given the couple would be in order to meet "unforseen contingencies" that might conceivably develop.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Walter White Arouses Anger Over Article

MAR 24 1941

Salt Lake City, Utah.
Workers Correspondence Dept.:

We read several Negro newspapers and talked with some of my own folks since I wrote an article in reply to Walter White's article that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of December 14th. I have an idea that Mr. White, as a leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, would have done our people and all working people, a greater favor if he would have denounced war altogether. He would have been doing a great good for the American people, if he had come right out against lynching in America. He would have done a thousand times better and would have saved a lot of his time, in writing, if he had advocated better living conditions; better schooling and equal treatment economically speaking for the Negro.

Negroes And War

We know that "this is our country too." We don't only want to die for it. We want to live for it likewise. Our fathers slaved to make it rich; our fathers died to make it a United Republic.

LET US LIVE

MAR 24 1941

So we want to live like the remainder of its citizens here, socially and economically. We want to live free from lynch law; free from terror; then we shall fight for the country, Mr. White.

Our people have proved to humanity that they are born fighters, but we want to live while we are alive. I am sure that the dead will take care of the dead. It is not only the army that discriminates against its black citizens; it's "Democratic" Government itself. Now, if it didn't the anti-lynch bill would have been passed, or we would not have any need for such a bill to protect our citizens from our citizens.

I'm only writing this again to disapprove of some of the bad that the article "It's Our Country too" left out, and again it seemed that Mr. White was afraid to tell the truth.

W. M.

Daily World
Atlanta; Georgia

NAACP Replies To Charge Made By Ford Worker

APR 22 1941

NEW YORK —(SNS)— Donald Marshall, Negro employe in the Ford Motor Company personnel department, is being paid by Ford and therefore must say what the Ford Motor Company wants him to say, was the reply of the N. A. A. C. P. to a Marshall statement in a national weekly dated April 19. Marshall is reported as having said:

"The heads of the NAACP, both nationally and locally have made deals with the CIO and are not representing the Negro race."

Said the NAACP:

"We have made 'deals' with no one. It is a known fact, beyond argument that the Ford company hired Negroes to stay in the plant during the recent strike in an attempt to break the union. The Ford company police watched over them and in effect commanded them as a sort of private army. The NAACP branch in Detroit and the national office in New York fought against Ford using Negroes as stooges in a battle between the company and the union. We urged Negroes not to be strike breakers.

"Donald Marshall has been on the Ford payroll so long that of course he speaks only as the mouthpiece of the Ford Company when it wants to say something on Negroes. We leave it to the public to judge who speaks more representatively for Negroes, Donald Marshall, paid by the Ford company or the NAACP, supported by members everywhere."

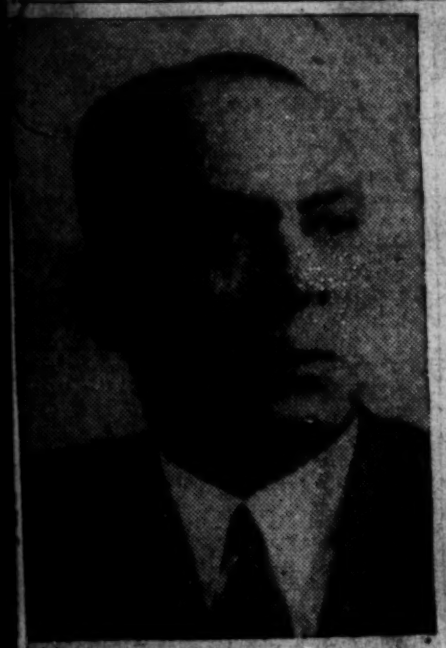
APR 22 1941

42-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Five Named To NAACP National Board

JAN 30 1941



HOMER S. BROWN
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS L. GRIFFITH, JR.
Los Angeles, Cal.

JAN 30 1941

S. JOE BROWN
Des Moines, Ia.

EARL B. DICKERSON
Chicago, Ill.

At the annual business meeting of the National Board of Directors of the NAACP, held in New York City on January 6, five new directors were elected, one to fill the unexpired term of former United States Attorney General Frank Murphy, which ends December 31, 1942. Mr. Murphy resigned from the board in February, 1940, when he was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Roosevelt.

JAN 30 1941

DR. O. CLAY MAXWELL
New York, N. Y.

There are 50 members in the A. U. chapter, which is headed by Roosevelt M. Franklin, student of Allen, who was a recent delegate to the national Youth conference which was held at West Virginia State college, Institute, West Virginia. He will be the presiding officer.

The public is invited to attend today's meeting, it was announced.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 25, 1941

746 MEMBERS OBTAINED BY COLORED GROUP HERE

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a meeting last night at the Odd Fellows' hall, 124½ East Ninth street, reported a total of 746 memberships obtained in the drive thus far on their total of 2,000 originally sought.

Director Daisy E. Lampkin, of the national office, has been here for more than ten days directing the campaign, and stated that, although she leaves for Knoxville Sunday morning, she "expects the captains, lieutenants and workers to continue in the quest for memberships in our organization."

Harvey E. White, local insurance salesman, led all workers, with a total of sixty-five subscriptions. Dr. P. A. Stephens, president, said at the meeting that "workers should use all efforts over the week-end in order to increase our showing in the drive." He asked for full co-operation, and said, "We need memberships the year around, and want continuance in our fight for justice, unrestricted right of the ballot and equal chance in the cultural development of our people."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta NAACP Lays Citywide Drive Plans

JAN 12 1941

JAN 12 1941

In an effort to carry the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to every Atlanta community, the local branch of the organization next month will launch this program by holding a meeting at Reed Street Baptist church, pastored by the Rev. C. N. Ellis.

The annual membership program will be launched at this meeting, the president announced Saturday.

In a special report Saturday, the president released a financial account of the Emancipation Day program held January 1 at Friendship Baptist Church.

President Mays of Morehouse College, took out a $25 membership, paying the first $5 at the January 1 meeting. S. W. Walker was credited with paying for a $10 membership, and J. W. Dobbs, $5.

Those paying for $2.50 memberships were listed as Miss Celestine Smith, Father H. J. C. Bowden the Rev. M. L. King, the Rev. J. C. Wright, the Rev. William Holmes Borders, J. A. Hopkins, J. W. Willis, Rogers Henderson, T. J. Henry and the Middle Georgia Singing Convention.

Credited with paying for $1 memberships were Mesdames M. Agnes Jones, Betsey Burleigh, Mary L. Irvin, Mary Moreland, Eunivove T. Wesley, Hattie Green and Ruth Blackburn; Misses Irene Harris and C. Emilie Frazier and Messrs M. M. Dowdell, A. J. Davis, J. A. Greene, J. W. Gomilion, John Ifill Rogers Pope, J. S. Wideman, J. C. Chandler, J. A. Shanks, S. B. McMath, E. L. Williams, J. W. Johnson, B. I. Colbert, G. T. Alexander, T. E. Burleigh, John T. Hill, L. O. Lewis and the Revgrends Isaiah Ward, W. A. Moreland and Hector.

Columbia, S. C. State
January 26, 1941

Negro Group Meets Today

In compliance with the request of the national chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Allen University College chapter will hold a mass meeting at 6 o'clock this evening celebrating National Defense Sunday, with Doctor Herbert W. Baumgardner, professor of psychology at Allen university, as the speaker. The A. U. chapter is directed by Professor Frank N. Fitzpatrick, professor of sociology at Allen university.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

D. C. STORE PICKETED BY NEGRO GROUPS

Washington, D. C.—Feeling the pinch of a second picket line in five years, the Safeway grocery chain of this city is under boycott by the Negro Alliance of which the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a member.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

1,000 Hear White Serve Notice On Nation That Negro Must Be Remembered In National Defense

FEB 1 1941

In one of the stirring speeches which have made him famed the country over, Walter White, fighting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, served notice on America that her thirteen million Negro citizens will brook no appeasement of a jim-crow policy in the armed forces of the nation.

White flung forth his dramatic appeal to the accompaniment of the wild cheering of one thousand Brooklynites who attended a mass meeting sponsored by the Brooklyn Branch of the NAACP at the Boys' High School Auditorium Sunday afternoon.

Recalling the travesty of the last war and the injustices visited upon Negroes during and after it, the Negro leader made a vigorous attack upon traditional army policies, reasserted the patriotism of the colored citizen, but warned the legislators of the land that Negroes must be integrated in National Defense plans and industry as full-fledged American citizens.

The prestige and power of the thirty-one year old National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and all the resources at the command of that organization will be brought to bear in the campaign to awaken America to her own vaunted democracy, White warned.

The speaker, recently returned from a coast to coast tour and study of the National Defense Program as it concerns the Negro, cited the case of an aircraft company in San Deigo, California, which has been granted National Defense Contracts totalling many millions of dollars, but which has openly proclaimed that it will not employ Negroes and said that it is not within the scope of the Federal Government to dictate employment policies. Without unity among Negroes against this type of attitude, White pointed out, policies of discrimination in National Defense employment will become permanent.

Also in the line of White's scathing attack were the policies of certain labor-unions which he stated, exclude Negroes from their membership.

Slamming out at deplorable conditions which exist in Brooklyn involving discrimination against Negroes in the borough's hospitals, Lewis S. Flagg, attorney and chairman of the Executive Board of the Local NAACP branch, presented to the audience the 1941 program of the branch which involves a four-point campaign:

1. Increase of membership of branch for the purpose of strengthening influence and power.

2. Fight against hospital discrimination and police brutality against Negro children.

3. Cooperation with the National Association in agitation for the passage of government bills which will counteract discrimination against Negroes in National Defense; also legislation to radically change the jim-crow policies of army, navy and air corps.

4. Cooperation with agencies interested in securing new schools for Brooklyn, also adequate community centers for youth and adult programs.

A telegram was sent from the mass meeting to Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc., informing the president of the company that a delegation representing ministerial, industrial, union and cultural organizations is desirous of discussing with him the policy of Sperry which has refused to hire Negroes in National Defense. Walter White will head the delegation.

Another telegram was sent to The White House in protest against exclusion of colored citizens in the armed forces and in National Defense Industry.

Fred H. M. Turner, president of the Brooklyn Branch, presided as chairman. Henry Ashcroft, attorney, acted as master of ceremonies.

Music was contributed by Evelyn Pennyfeather, coloratura soprano; Merritt Hedgeman's Ashland Chorus and Lieutenant Porter and his Musicians. The Rev. Chas. W. Stewart of the People's Institutional Church and the Rev. Jas. W. Asip of St. Peter Claver R. C. Church, gave the opening and closing words of prayer.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP BACKS SUIT FILED BY HASGETT

Qualified Citizen Denied Vote Complains To U.S. District Court

JAN 23 1941

HOUSTON, Texas — The Texas state conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches in cooperation with the association's national office, has renewed its fight to break the "white primary" of this state.

A complaint was filed here, Tuesday, Jan. 15, in the United States District court by Sidney Hasgett, a qualified Negro who was denied the right to vote in the Democratic primary last year.

The action was brought against Theodore Werner and John H. Blackburn, judges of the primary elections, and seeks $5,000 actual damages and $5,000 punitive damages for violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution and federal laws passed pursuant to the amendment.

Hasgett, a qualified voter of the nineteenth precinct in Houston, presented himself at the polls on August 24, 1940, with his poll tax receipt and requested the right to vote in the Democratic primary. This was denied him on the grounds that he was a Negro.

Hasgett sought the assistance of the N.A.A.C.P. The Texas state conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches with the cooperation of the association's national office, began work on the case. W. J. Durham of Sherman, Texas, has been retained as local counsel.

Durham requested the cooperation of Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; William H. Hastie, Leon A. Ransom, James N. Nabrit and W. Robert Ming, Jr., members of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal committee. The Texas State conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches is raising a defense fund of $8 000 for the case.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

28 National Leaders Endorse $250,000 Goal For Carrying On Work

APR 10 1941

NEW YORK—Twenty-eight prominent national figures, including churchmen, labor leaders, government appointees, writers and stage stars, college presidents, business men, and newspaper editors have signed an appeal to the nation to support the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the intensive spring membership campaigns which are now getting under way.

"There has been no period in the history of the Negro since the Civil War when his future hung more in the balance than it does in 1941," said the statement. "Particularly acute are the problems of the Negro in securing employment in the industries to which have been awarded contracts for the national defense program to which the Negro is taxed along with his white fellow Americans.

"Our only hope as Negroes is in uncompromising insistence that democracy to its fullest extent be extended to every American Negro. The most effective organization towards achievement of this goal is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as its 31 years of service attest.

"We, the undersigned, therefore urge the unstinted support of every American Negro and of as many of our white fellow citizens as possible to the end that this year's campaign shall reach and surpass its modest goal of $250,000."

APR 10 1941

The signers include:

Bishop R. A. Carter, CME Church; Bishop John A. Gregg, AME Church; Bishop W. J. Walls, AME Zion Church, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, St. James Presbyterian Church, New York City; Dr. George E. Haynes, Federal Council of Churches.

A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids; Frank L. Crosswaith, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; Willard S. Townsend, United Transport Service Employees of America.

William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War; Ira DeA. Reid, United States Employment Service; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council YMCA; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Administrative Assistant, Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Division of Negro Affairs, NYA.

Bill Robinson, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta university; Dr. John W. Davies, West Virginia State college; Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, Morgan college; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard university.

Fred R. Moore, New York Age; Carl Murphy, Afro-American; C. B. Powell, New York Star-Amsterdam News; Carter W. Wesley, Houston (Texas) Informer; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call.

C. C. Spaulding, President North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Alben L. Holsey, National Negro Business League.

APR 10 1941

The annual membership campaign of the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP will be held this year, May 1-12, with Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, well known member of the national office, directing. Henry C. Sparks, activities secretary of the Christian Street YM CA, is chairman of the local membership committee. Last year over 2,500 members were enrolled. This year the goal is 3,000.

The local campaign will open with a mass meeting, Sunday, May 4, according to present plans.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
June 3, 1941

Calls Negroes To Defense Aid

NASHVILLE, June 2 (AP)—A national Negro leader called on members of his race today to support the "fight for freedom" being waged by Britain with America's help because he said if the Axis powers were triumphant, the world of free men everywhere would be destroyed.

The Democracies have not been without fault in the past, particularly in their treatment of the Negro and other minority races, said Walter White of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a Fisk University commencement address.

But, he added, if the lot of the Negro is bad today, it would be immeasurably worse in a Hitler dominated world.

White asserted that if the American defense effort is to be Democratic, industries should employ more skilled Negro laborers. Ten per cent of the nation's population is of the Negro race, he said, and a pro rata share of its members should be allowed to "function according to their abilities, not exclusively as janitors."

42-1941

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 9, 1941

NEGRO ADVANCE SOCIETY WILL BEGIN 2,000 DRIVE

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will arrive here tomorrow at 4:10 p.m. to head an extended drive for 2,000 members fo the local branch of the association, Dr. P. A. Stephens, president, announced yesterday.

Headquarters for the campaign, which will last "at least ten days," will be established on the second floor of the Odd Fellows' building, 124½ East Ninth street, in the agency rooms of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company.

At a preliminary meeting held Monday night at 411 East Ninth street, an executive committee for the local branch was named. Members are Ludis David Collins, chairman; Prof. Thirkield Cravens, Dr. P. A. Stephens, Mrs. W. J. Astrapp, B. Cortez Tipton, Jasper T. Duncan, Mrs. J. D. Fagala, Mrs. J. Mondul, W. O. Bryson, E. G. Henderson, Wilbur Chaney, Prof. T. D. Upshaw, George Rorex, Dr. N. B. Callier and Attorney William Elmore.

Collins and Prof. Upshaw were named captains for the drive with twenty-five lieutenants each to work under their direction. Final instructions and the "pep start" will be held Sunday at 3 p.m. at the colored Masonic hall, at which time the director will map the complete program and tell of the work in similar campaigns.

The local branch was reorganized under Dr. Stephens' leadership last year, and has a membership at present of more than 300 in all community groups.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Walter White Writes Article For N.Y. Daily

FEB 28 1941

NEW YORK. — Can America afford today the luxury of such race prejudice, as is displayed against the Negro in the National Defense program?

This is the question that is asked by Walter White in a signed article which the New York Post will publish on its editorial page sometime during the week ending February 28. Through the courtesy of the New York paper, owned by George Backer, the paper has offered the N. A. A. C. P. secretary space to express the need for a nation-wide protest against Jim Crow in the national defense.

Sen. Byrnes Opposed for High Court

Afro
Baltimore Md.

FEB 1 1941

NEW YORK—A determined campaign to forestall appointment of Senator James Byrnes of South Carolina to the U.S. Supreme Court was launched by the NAACP, Saturday, in a telegram of protest to President Roosevelt.

The campaign, reminiscent of that waged successfully against Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina in 1930, was prompted by reports that the President is considering Byrnes for the vacancy left by retiring Justice James C. McReynolds.

Record Cited

"Senator Byrnes's record has been absolutely consistent in opposing any and every effort to give to colored citizens the protection of the United States Constitution," the association's telegram said.

"One holding the views which Senator Byrnes has espoused on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere jeopardizes democracy at a time when we must put forth every effort to safeguard and extend it. We urge that he, or any other person sharing his views, not be considered for this high post."

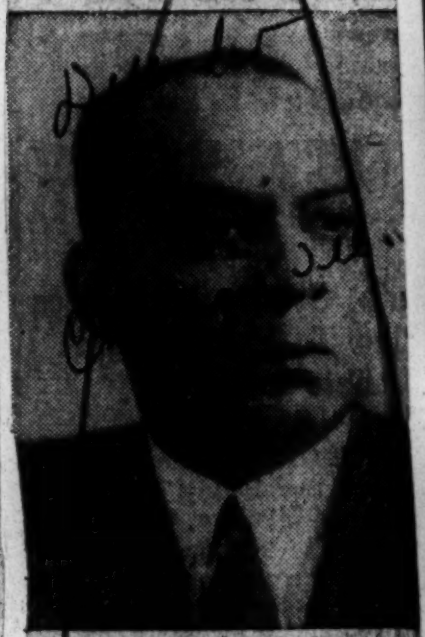
Lynch Bill

The association recalled that in 1935, as chairman of the Senate audit and control committee, Byrnes refused to permit consideration of a $7,500 appropriation to investigate a wave of lynchings, when the Senate filibuster halted action on a pending anti-lynching bill, despite a favorable resolution from the Judiciary Committee.

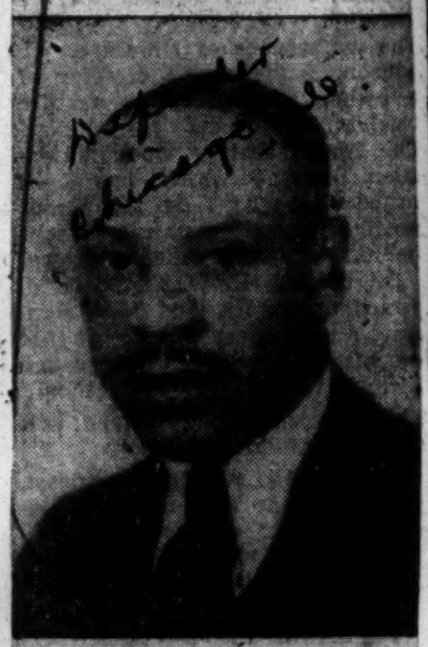
It was further pointed out that the three Senators backing Byrnes are all opponents of Federal anti-lynching legislation. They are Harrison of Mississippi; Barkley of Kentucky, and Glass of Virginia, father of State disfranchisement laws against colored citizens, about which he has frequently boasted.

FEB 1 1941

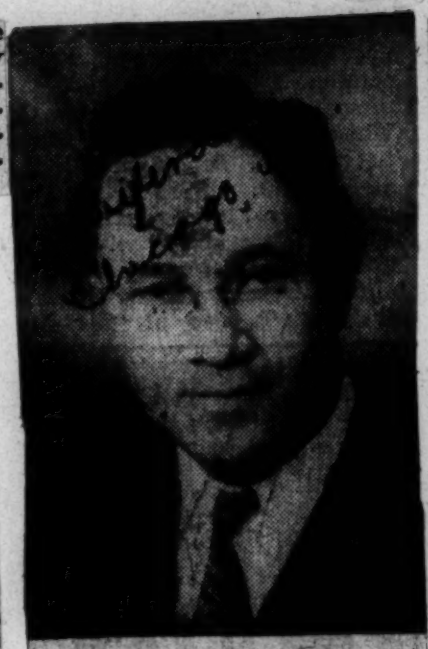
Directors



HOMER S. BROWN
(Pittsburgh, Pa.)



THOMAS L. GRIFFITH, Jr.
(Los Angeles, Calif.)



EARL B. DICKERSON
(Chicago)

FEB 1 1941

DR. O. CLAY MAXWELL
(New York City)

S. JOE BROWN
(Des Moines, Iowa)

FEB 1 1941

Here are the five new directors elected to the national board of directors of the N.A.A.C.P. at the association's annual business meeting held in New York recently. The new directors are Homer S. Brown, member of the Pennsylvania state legislature, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist church, New York City; Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.; and Thomas L. Griffith, president of the association's Los Angeles, Calif., branch, all of whom were elected for the full three-year term expiring December 31, 1943. S. Joe Brown, prominent Des Moines, Iowa lawyer, was elected to fill the unexpired term of former United States Attorney General Frank Murphy, which ends December 31, 1942. Mr. Murphy resigned from the board in February, 1940, when he was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Roosevelt.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Remember An Old Friend

FEB 9 - 1941

Sometimes in life there comes an occasion whereby an individual has the enviable opportunity of helping an old friend along the way. There can not be found a more dangerous spirit of ingratitude than when this opportunity comes—one passes it by.

Your local organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People once a year makes such an appeal. Throughout the years it has served not only as a clearing system for the racial group, but as a vigilant and serious contender for justice and the recognition so much essential to human betterment and culture.

In the fight for equal salaries for our teachers, this organization has brought to effectiveness the realization of its goal in many sections. But for the work of this organization, our teachers today would not be on their way to a system of uniform salaries and better working conditions all over the nation.

Its fight for the enactment of Anti-lynching legislation is widely and well known. It has never let up nor compromised in the great struggle, but is being felt now as never before on the lynching front. Its fight and good officers have served to discourage lynching, if the law is never realized, it has advertised injustice extensively and the country has come to the realization that the type of advertisement afforded in this measure is far from wholesome and helpful.

Of all the organizations before us today, this is the most militant. It is the foremost in recognition in governmental circles.

FEB 9 - 1941

It is certain that a horse cannot live on the oats he used to eat. This organization is dependent upon those it serves for existence. Through the years, those gone on before stood by the old ship. From their efforts the organization has been able to come down to this day in a blaze of glory as a champion of your cause.

We are here in the deep south. Here we have no congressmen and senators dependent upon us for a single vote. They are returned to office through a white primary system, which excludes those who need help and remedial legislation most. The NAACP, therefore, takes up the sponsorship of the unrepresented man: that man farthest down who can call on no one indebted to him for his vote for consideration.

It is certain that no one will allow this harvest to pass without registering his wholehearted support in what we hope will be a record drive in behalf of our grand and noble organization.

"If you cannot give your thousands,
You can give the widow's mite!"

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WALTER WHITE ADDRESSES IND. LEGISLATURE ON JIM CROW

MAR 16 1941

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—During a three-hour visit to Indianapolis Wednesday afternoon, February 26, the House of the Indiana Legislature suspended its rules and heard an address by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the discrimination against the Negro in the national defense program. Mr. White's speech was made possible by Representative Chester Allen, former president of the South Bend, Indiana NAACP.

After outlining the disabilities of Negro citizens and explaining their difficulty in securing employment, Secretary White congratulated the lower house upon passing House Bill No. 445, by a vote of 62 to 0, which makes it unlawful for firms or corporations "engaged in the fulfillment of war defense contracts of the federal government . . . to discriminate against employing any persons on account of race, color or creed."

MAR 16 1941

Secretary White declared that the perilous and extremely delicate situation in the world today made it imperative that the United States mobilize all possible manpower; and that it was not only unfair, but unpatriotic, to exclude one-tenth of the nation from service to the country, either in the armed forces or in industry.

Mr. White was introduced to the Indiana Senate by Senator Robert L. Brokenburr, after which he conferred with Lt. Governor Dawson and others.

Mr. White was informed that the AFL and CIO unions were opposing the House bill in the Senate on the grounds that it was "regimentation."

MAR 16 1941

However, after telegrams of protest had been sent by Mr. White to President Philip Murray of the CIO, and President William Green of the AF of L, and after a conference between Mr. White and John Brophy of the CIO in Washington, February 27, the NAACP's New York office has received telegrams from John Bartee, secretary-treasurer of the Indinapolis State Industrial Union Council and from Mr. Brophy, to the effect that the CIO in Indiana is supporting the passage of House Bill 445 in the Indiana senate.

No reply has been received to Mr. White's telegram to Mr. Green, president of the AF of L.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Message Carried To F. D. R.

Record Of Racial And Religious Record Is Cited

MAR 21 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—A memorandum on the conduct of Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, on questions affecting the Negro was filed with President Roosevelt here because of the strong rumor that Senator Byrnes is practically certain to be nominated for the vacancy on the United states supreme court.

The protest and memorandum were delivered to The White House in person by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MAR 21 1941

TELEGRAM IS SENT

Announcement in the press of Sunday, March 16, that Senator Byrnes' name would probably be sent to the Senate early this week caused Secretary White to send a telegram of protest to President Roosevelt which cited Senator Byrne's long opposition to the aspirations of Negroes, his continuous battle against appropriations for Howard university, and his vicious assaults upon the various anti-lynching bills.

The telegram stated that a further study of Senator Byrnes' record on racial and religious bigotry 'particularly against Jews was being made, and that a supplementary memorandum would be submitted.

MAR 21 1941

In the memorandum taken to the White House today by Secretary White is the paragraph:

"Where an individual has been active in public life for many years his record is the best evidence of his social attitudes. Examination of the record of Senator James F. Byrnes' shows clearly that his attitude towards the efforts of Negroes to secure the rights of citizens of the United States is such as to preclude the possibility of his being capable of acting with calmness and 'dispassion in any matter affecting the rights of this repressed minority. Throughout his career he has demonstrated his determination to thwart the efforts of Americans who have sought to achieve for Negroes the equality guaranteed to all persons in the United States by he Federal Constitution.'

HOLD SAME POSITION

The memorandum asserts further: "Never during his public life has he deviated from the position he took more than twenty years ago."

MAR 21 1941

The document cites a speech of Mr. Byrnes in Congress August 25, 1919, in which he said: "If the two races are to live together in this country, it may as well be understood that the War has in no way changed the attitude of the white man toward the social and political equality of the Negro. If, as a result of his experience in the War, he does not care to live in this without political and social equality, then he can depart for any country he wishes, and his departure will be facilitated by the white people of this country who desire no disturbing factor in their midst.'

The memorandum concludes: "Any person holding the views expressed by Senator Byrnes is an enemy of American democracy. It is unthinkable that he should be elevated to a place on the highest court in the land, particularly in a period in which democratic institutions are being tested in the crucible.'

42-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TODAY'S TALK

HERE IS PROOF NEGRO AMERICANS NEED LEADERSHIP

BY A. N. FIELDS

RACE LEADERS in two far given points during the past week charged one another with playing havoc with what was presumed to have been a successful meeting in the interesting of formulating plans to secure a larger portion of defense work for Negroes.

It is openly charged in several of the papers that Mr. Walter White, NAACP ambassador extraordinary with portfolio, torpedoed the purpose of the meeting from his Texas retreat. It is indicated from newspaper reports that Mr. White did not like the program to be carried out by other hands in his absence, therefore he withheld his information.

A. N. Fields

DELAY UNNECESSARY

It is charged that he asked for a 30-day continuance, after all arrangements had been made to meet the committee, claiming that he had not had sufficient time to prepare himself to present the case. Those in on the "know" said this excuse constituted a sieve which would not hold water.

THEY CHARGE that Mr. White has spent a greater part of his life making surveys of the race, and had especially given much attention to the methods used by employers in their consistent policy of discriminating against Negroes. The direct charge is made that the NAACP leader showed extreme selfishness in refusing to let the meeting proceed, because he himself could not be the shining star in the proceedings.

WE NEED LEADERSHIP

This charge may or may not be true, but the fact remains that the case which had been so firmly built up was sabotaged at the instance of Walter White. All evidence tends to prove that the American Negro is wanting in leadership, because those who pretend to lead have abandoned the real purpose of the race in the interest of self glorification.

THIS IS indeed a tragic situation. As we look about us we find false friends, shock absorbers, appeasers and traitors to the cause they represent, in some cases the price is money, in others self aggrandizement, both of which are sad and deplorable.

It is the responsibility of the Negro press throughout the country to take over the leadership of the race, to rescue the cause of the people from perfidious and destructive hands of those who seek publicity and self interest.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

If Walter White is guilty as charged, and there seems to be much smoke coming from recent news stories, it is nothing short of amazing to see a man of his intellectual standing stoop down for a few plaudits that he might receive here and there as an acknowledged originator of a plan which has helped our people, rather than to have him stand shoulder to shoulder with others, who perhaps have done as much, but have done it as sincerely for the common good of all.

COMMITTEE BOMBED

That the usefulness of the Truman Committee charged with the investigation into national jim-crow defense should have been struck by dive bombers from pilots of the race and destroyed is a sad commentary. The time has come for organiaztions, whatever name or whoever sponsors them, existing solely for the purpose of the loaves and fishes which come to pretended race leaders, to pack up bag and baggage and evacuate, because from now on the going is to be difficult for any institution to survive, which proposes to live off of the race, and not work sincerely for the race.

We can not succeed as a people, nor can we secure our rightful place in the scheme of things, if those within our race are going to mutilate our sound plans for progress.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT WASHINGTON THINKS

Most D. C. Comments Favorable to NAACP Stand in Delaying Probe.

Postponement of the inquiry by the special Senate committee investigating national defense contracts into racial discrimination in the national defense program was a good idea, declared Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last Saturday.

Mr. Houston pointed out that the facts respecting discrimination on account of race, color or national origin by plants producing for national defense are well known. He said he did not think any useful purpose would be served by colored persons representing the National committee.

The better procedure for an effective investigation, he said, would be to have industrialists and leaders of organized labor subpenaed before the special Senate committee, of which Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, is the chairman, and give their views relative to the employment of colored persons on national defense jobs.

Another objection raised to the hearing, which was to have been held on June 30, was the mapping of plans in an office of a government agency which is concerned with the training phase of the national defense program and the participation in the planning conference of a number of government employees from agencies which would necessarily be involved in a thorough investigation of racial discrimination.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott of the publicity department of the Republican national committee said that he regarded it as most regrettable that in an emergency so important to the Negro people that an opportunity should have been allowed to pass to present information of material value in consideration of the rights of colored people, particularly at this time when there is at stake so much that is of importance to their future life and prosperity in this country.

"If there is any organization that is not disposed to go forward with this hearing, most definitely do I feel that the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program and other interested organizations should press with due diligence the matter of an early hearing at which may be presented facts of importance not only to the colored people but to the morale and unity of the country as well.

"The testing time has come to decide whether the Government itself is disposed to have labor unions and industry show their hands."

The National Negro Congress refused to comment on the merits or demerits of the postponement of the hearing. Its administrative secretary, George Murphy, Jr., said that the Congress felt it would have been good for the hearing to have been held, but its officers were not participating in any argument over its postponement.

"We feel," he said, "that the thing to do is for everybody to get together and do what they can in a unified way. We [illegible] that the controversy over the postponement of the hearing solves anything and merely splits forces that ought to be working together."

Mr. Murphy intimated that some people were seeking to take advantage of the controversy to further selfish purposes.

Louis R. Lautier, newspaper man, who has been active in the fight to have colored people share in the national defense program, said he concurred fully in the views of Mr. Houston.

"The facts concerning discrimination in the armed forces and by national defense industries and labor unions have been fully publicized. Clauses forbidding racial discrimination in employment are being written into national defense contracts, and a Committee on Fair Employment Practice is to be set up in the Office of Production Management to see that that provision is enforced.

"Under the circumstances, I believe the Truman committee would be in better position to recommend legislation by inquiring into employment policies and labor union practices with respect to racial discrimination than by a repetition of acts which have appeared in the press and have been stated on the floor of both the Senate and House."

"If the Negroes have something in facts and of merit coming within the purview of Senator Truman's committee, and if it is properly presented to him, he will certainly see that they get their day in court.

"No one Negro or group will be denied the privilege of being heard before the committee, if a single right of a citizen has been taken from him, which the Senator has the power to avert. I have received communications from Counsellor Fulton from the committee [illegible] and have been informed the meeting has simply postponed. I do not know the facts, but I do know Senator Truman. I also know that this committee is overwhelmed in investigating governmental contracts totalling 17 billions of dollars, which is taxing each member of the committee. Because of this and recent deaths in the Senate matters of this sort would be displaced by more vital requests of the nation's defense. Mere requests of a man or group would not alone influence the decision of Senator Truman. Time alone has been the factor."—Dr. William J. Thompkins, District Recorder of Deeds.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hampton Prepares For NAACP Student Conference

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 23—Expecting a large delegation to the third annual student conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hampton Institute, where the conference will meet, is making final preparations to receive students and guest speakers from all parts of the East and Southeast. The conference will be held Friday, October 31; Saturday, November 1 and Sunday, November 2.

Under the general theme "Current Problems in America for Negro Youth," discussions will center around civil liberties, national defense consumer problems, education and labor unions. Keynote speaker is Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy at the New York School of Social Work and principal addresses will be made by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, and Madison S. Jones Jr., national Youth Director of the NAACP.

OCT 25 1941

LIST OFFICERS

Officers for the conference include James T. Wright, Howard university; James Ramsey, Paine college, Augusta, Ga., first vice-chairman; Leontine Turpeau Current, West Virginia State college, second vice-chairman.

Members of the advisory council are: Thomas Hawkins, assistant Dean of Men, Howard university; William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, who is also a discussion leader; Edward Swan, Director of Negro Affairs, for the NYA of Michigan; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean of Instruction, Hampton Institute, and Dr. Reid Jackson, formerly of Langston university, Okla., faculty.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Walter White's Critics

THE TREND OF THE TIRADE of abuse and adverse criticism directed at Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been watched with a marked degree of interest, especially in view of this publication's refusal from the very beginning to agree that NAACP's program is feasible.

Failure to line-up with the NAACP's program has in no wish diminished a careful observation of that organization's operations over the many years and such included a thorough study of the attitudes and services of the personnel of the administrative group.

This publication's position with reference to the NAACP has been that the organization may have a purpose to serve in espousing the cause of the minority racial group nationally, but in handling acts of discrimination and injustices in communities, especially South, there should be no outsider interference. Such situations should be left wholly in the hands of local leaders. This coupled with the fragrant inconsistency and intra-organization thrusts accounted for a definite non-inclination to adopt the organization's program considering it as being of little worthwhile consequence, except with a bare few instances.

Now it is that ruthless Negro critics are hurling tirades of abuse at Walter White over what they charge his agreeing to postpone a hearing wealing with discrimination in defense activities.

Walter White, since assuming leadership of the NAACP has worked earnestly, fearlessly and unselfishly in interest of the organization's program. He, like most Negro martyrs, has taken his life in his hands on numerous occasions and in some instances has appeared almost reckless and without due regard for the personal safety of himself and family, as he made investigation relative to racial injustices.

For these very evident sacrifices and untiring efforts, leaders of both racial groups who are favorable to right and justice for all men have accorded definite recognition to Mr. White and have directed unstinted praise, all of which, without a scintilla of doubt, was well deserved.

This, however, as in most instances regarding members of the Negro racial group, only served as the signal for a group of envious, selfish Negroes to bide their time for the opportunity to destroy one of their number who has made rapid strides of progress in the favor of his fellowmen. Regardless as to all of the worthwhile acts in behalf of the group, it only requires one charged mistake to have thumbs down on him.

JUL 25 1941

The situation only serves to sustain the contention that the Negro racial group is thoroughly in need of a house-cleaning from within. Intra-racial prejudices, envy, petty bickerings and selfishness exist in boundless proportions. Until there is a definite cleaning out of the ranks of the racial group the complaints registered over injustices of others will accomplish nothing whatsoever.

—East Tennessee News (Knoxville, Tenn.)

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

N.A.A.C.P. Chief Deplores Action Of Gov. Talmadge

In a letter to the Atlanta WORLD Thursday, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City, said:

JUL 25 1941

"Governor Talmadge's act in hitting those who cannot as yet hit back is an act of a coward."

His letter in full reads:

"Governor Talmadge's act in hitting those who cannot as yet hit back is an act of a coward."

His letter in full reads:

Editor, The Atlanta World

Sir:

If gratitude is not dead, every subversive organization seeking to destroy democracy should immediately give Governor Talmadge Regent L. W. Robert and James S. Peters of Manchester honorary membership cards. Their performance in the ousting of Dr. Cocking from the University of Georgia and Dr. Pittman from the State Teachers College can do more to hold us up as a nation to ridicule in other parts of the world and to destroy faith of twelve million Negroes in the democratic processes than all the propaganda which could conceivebly be spread by subversive organizations.

The United States is feverishly attempting to build a good neighbor policy with Latin-America and to get those nations to help us to keep Hitler out of this hemisphere. Many Latin-Americans would not be classified in Georgia as "white." One does not need much imagination to appreciate the skepticism in the minds of Latin-Americans regarding American talk about "democracy" when they read the debate in the Georgia Board of Regents regarding Drs. Cocking and Pittman. Governor Talmadge and his associates may be saved or not saved from Hitler by the cooperation of Latin-Americans and twelve million American Negroes.

As a native Georgian, I resent the south being made continuously a loughing stock by such performances. Disfranchisement keeps Georgia Negroes and many whites from helping to select those who represent the State. Thus, Governor Talmadge's act in hitting those who cannot as yet hit back is an act of a coward.

Walter White

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A Tremendous Opportunity

Pressing issues confront the Negro people as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People begins its annual conference in Houston, Texas, on Tuesday.

JUN 28 1941

The monstrous lynch-slaying of Robert White in the Conroe, Texas, courtroom, and the shameful two-minute freeing of his ruling class killer, places the fight for the anti-lynching bill in the center of the whole struggle for Negro rights.

The continued job-discrimination by "defense" employers and by the Roosevelt Administration in government departments, symbolizes the just demands of the Negro people for their democratic liberties in all walks of life.

Meanwhile, the President's strangulation of anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation in the name of "defense," his awarding of juicy contracts to jim-crow employers, make clear that it is the war program which is entailing a ruthless sacrifice of the Negro's elementary rights.

JUN 23 1941

At the NAACP conference, the Negro people have an opportunity to unite their ranks and to promote Negro and white solidarity in the interests of job equality, constitutional liberties and peace.

The Daily Worker will have its own correspondent at the convention and urges its readers to follow these important proceedings in its columns.

42-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

N.A.A.C.P. ACCUSES:

Aircraft Firms Spoofing About Jobs Given Race

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contrary to optimistic stories sent out from the Office of Production Management by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, Labor Division, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has learned that Brewster Aeronautical Corporation with plants in Long Island City, N. Y., and at Newark airport, N. J., has made no steps to drop its color bars.

Brewster was among the plants named in the release of OPM on July 7 as having hired a crew of sheet-metal workers.

The aircraft company which is making planes for the Navy has employed five Negro workers, but only as sheet-metal assistants it is reported. It is also rumored that one of these assistants was recently fired.

STILL REFUSING NEGROES

The NAACP is in possession of three affidavits attesting to the company's refusal to hire Negro workers.

Most flagrant refusal is in the case of Edmond Van Osten, 31, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has nine years of experience as a sheet-metal worker with the William P. Gaynor company. Van Osten was sent by the New York State Employment Service to the Brewster plant in Long Island City the week of July 23 where he applied for sheet-metal work.

According to Van Osten's affidavit, he was interviewed at the plant by a Mr. Framepton who told him there were no openings for sheet-metal workers. Van Osten then asked for a job as sheet metal helper, but was told by Framepton that white workers did not like to work with colored. He offered the experienced craftsman a job as porter.

OFFERED PORTER'S JOB

Van Osten returned to the plant last week on advice from the Employment Service and was told by Framepton that he would not hire any colored workers.

Van Osten also said that while refusing him work, Brewster hired a south European who had only his second citizenship papers and had difficulty in reading the blueprint.

The second case brought to the NAACP last week is that of John J. Woods, 22, of Yonkers, N. Y., with 400 hours of special training in aircraft riveting. Woods completed his course two months ago at Saunders Training School, Yonkers, where the instructors were all Brewster employees. In spite of this, Woods' application was turned down last month by Brewster on the ground that there was no need for riveters.

Woods learned later from his school principal that several riveters had been hired from the school after his application was refused. Woods' second attempt to get work last week also failed.

THIRD IS REFUSED

Oliver Ming, 21, of New York City has both training and experience. He has a certificate from Manhattan high school where he specialized in airplane and engine mechanics and a certificate from the same school for a course in emergency training which he took last summer. In addition he worked for a year at La Guardia field as junior aircraft assistant.

Twice Ming has applied at Brewster's Long Island plant for employment, once a year and a half ago, once on Thursday, July 30. Both times he was told there were no openings, in spite of the fact that there are a number of graduates from Manhattan High school whom he knows personally are working now at the plant.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NAACP Secretary Suggests Way to Quiet Lindbergh

NEW YORK — Referring to a Southern congressman's blast against Charles Lindbergh for his injection of racism into his recent Des Moines, Ia., speech, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, wrote to the editor of the New York Herald-Tribune on Friday:

"A member of the Texas legislature yesterday shouted, 'Lindbergh ought to be shipped back to Germany to live with his own people!'

"I suggest a far more terrible punishment. Make Lindbergh's skin black and condemn him to live in Texas."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

N. A. A. C. P.'s Charges That Government Agency's Reports of Hirings Are False, Provoke Feud

The Office of Production Management and the NAACP clashed this week in a bout concerning the placement of Negroes in the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, one side claiming to have been responsible for the employment of Negroes in the concern and the other charging that the claims were false and misleading.

Following a release issued by the NAACP, Ted Poston, public relations consultant of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, visited the offices of the Star News, Tuesday, and repudiated the information released from the NAACP, which stated:

"Contrary to optimistic stories sent out from the Office of Production Management by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training branch, Labor Division, the NAACP learned this week that Brewster Aeronautical Corporation with plants in Long Island City and at Newark, N. J., has made no steps to drop its color bars.

"The Brewster company was among the plants named in an OPM release, last week, as having hired a crew of sheet metal workers.

"The aircraft company which is making planes for the Navy has employed five Negro workers, but as sheet metal assistants. One of the assistants wes recently reported fired.

"The NAACP is in possession of three affidavits attesting to the company's refusal to hire Negro workers. Most flagrant refusal is in the case of Edmond Van Osten, 31, of Brooklyn, who has nine years of experience as a sheet metal worker with the William P. Gaynor Company. Van Osten was sent by the New York State Employment Service to the Brewster plant in Long Island City the week of July 23, where he applied for sheet metal work.

"According to the young man's affidavit, he was interviewed at the plant and told by one of the employes that there were no openings in his line, while about 40 white men were placed in the same field.

"When Van Osten asked for a job as sheet metal worker, he was told that white workers did not like to work with Negroes. He was finally offered a job as porter.

"The company is also accused of refusing to employ John J. Woods, 22, of Yonkers, who has four hundred hours of special training in aircraft riveting. Woods completed his course two months ago at the Saunders Training School, Yonkers, where the instructors were all Brewster employes.

"His application was turned down by the company on the ground that there was no need for riveters, while white ones were placed.

"Oliver Ming, 21, of New York, who has a certificate from Manhattan High School, where he specialized in airplane and engine mechanics, was also denied employment by Brewster last week, while many white students who graduated with him are working in the plant."

The NAACP declared that if all the reports sent out by Dr. Weaver on behalf of OPM are like the Brewster case, OPM is attempting to paint a rosy picture of a dark situation.

Poston Raps NAACP

In taking exceptions to the NAACP release, Poston, former newspaper man, said the NAACP should have made it their business to check on the situation before releasing to the public facts that were not authentic.

He stated that at the time when the color bar was dropped at the Brewster plant, which was about July 7, seven Negro sheet-metal workers were employed, and that there are many more working now. He declared that OPM wired 25 Negroes to call for jobs at the plant but only eight responded, and five were chosen. Contrary to the NAACP release, Poston said that none of those employed was fired.

Citing the cases mentioned by the NAACP, Poston asserted that Van Osten, who worked from 1931 to 1939 as a tinsmith helper, had no experience as a sheet metal worker and that Woods, who was first sent home and told that he would be called when riveters were needed, is now working in that line in the plant.

In the case of Ming, Poston told the Star-News that he is at work at the Wright Airfield in Fairfield, Ohio.

The Star-News, in a conversation with Miss Charlotte Crump, publicity director of the NAACP, informed her what Mr. Poston had said. Miss Crump was unaware of Woods being employed with the plant and that Ming was in Ohio.

42-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

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Aircraft Firms Spoofing About Jobs Given Race

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contrary to optimistic stories sent out from the Office of Production Management by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, Labor Division, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has learned that Brewster Aeronautical Corporation with plants in Long Island City, N. Y., and at Newark airport, N. J., has made no steps to drop its color bars.

Brewster was among the plants named in the recent OPM release as having hired a crew of sheet-metal workers.

The aircraft company which is making planes for the Navy has employed five Negro workers, but only as sheet-metal assistants it is reported. It is also rumored that one of these assistants was recently fired.

STILL REFUSING NEGROES

The NAACP is in possession of three affidavits attesting to the company's refusal to hire Negro workers.

Most flagrant refusal is in the case of Edmond Van Osten, 31, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has nine years of experience as a sheet-metal worker with the William P. Gaynor company. Van Osten was sent by the New York State Employment Service to the Brewster plant in Long Island City the week of July 23 where he applied for sheet-metal work.

According to Van Osten's affidavit, he was interviewed at the plant by a Mr. Framepton who told him there were no openings for sheet-metal workers. Van Osten then asked for a job as sheet metal helper, but was told by Framepton that white workers did not like to work with colored. He offered the experienced craftsman a job as porter.

OFFERED PORTER'S JOB

Van Osten returned to the plant last week on advice from the Employment Service and was told by Framepton that he would not hire any colored workers.

Van Osten also said that while refusing him work, Brewster hired a south European who had only his second citizenship papers and had difficulty in reading the blueprint.

The second case brought to the NAACP last week is that of John J. Woods, 22, of Yonkers, N. Y., with 400 hours of special training in aircraft riveting. Woods completed his course two months ago at Saunders Training School, Yonkers, where the instructors were all Brewster employees. In spite of this Woods' application was turned down last month by Brewster on the ground that there was no need for riveters.

Woods learned later from his school principal that several riveters had been hired from the school after his application was refused. Woods' second attempt to get work last week also failed.

THIRD IS REFUSED

Oliver Ming, 21, of New York City has both training and experience. He has a certificate from Manhattan high school where he specialized in airplane and engine mechandics and a certificate from the same school for a course in emergency training which he took last summer. In addition he worked for a year at La Guardia field as junior aircraft assistant.

Twice Ming has applied at Brewster's Long Island plant for employment, once a year and a half ago, once on Thursday, July 30. Both times he was told there were no openings, in spite of the fact that there are a number of graduates from Manhattan High school whom he knows personally are working now at the plant.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NAACP Secretary Suggests Way to Quiet Lindbergh

NEW YORK — Referring to a Southern congressman's blast against Charles Lindbergh for his injection of racism into his recent Des Moines, Ia., speech, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, wrote to the editor of the New York Herald-Tribune on Friday:

"A member of the Texas legislature yesterday shouted, 'Lindbergh ought to be shipped back to Germany to live with his own people!'

"I suggest a far more terrible punishment. Make Lindbergh's skin black and condemn him to live in Texas."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

N. A. A. C. P.'s Charges That Government Agency's Reports of Hirings Are False, Provoke Feud

The Office of Production Management and the NAACP clashed this week in a bout concerning the placement of Negroes in the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, one side claiming to have been responsible for the employment of Negroes in the concern and the other charging that the claims were false and misleading.

Following a release issued by the NAACP, Ted Poston, public relations consultant of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of OPM, visited the offices of the Star News, Tuesday, and repudiated the information released from the NAACP, which stated:

"Contrary to optimistic stories sent out from the Office of Production Management by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training branch, Labor Division, the NAACP learned this week that Brewster Aeronautical Corporation with plants in Long Island City and at Newark, N. J., has made no steps to drop its color bars.

"The Brewster company was among the plants named in an OPM release, last week, as having hired a crew of sheet metal workers.

"The aircraft company which is making planes for the Navy has employed five Negro workers, but as sheet metal assistants. One of the assistants wes recently reported fired.

"The NAACP is in possession of three affidavits attesting to the company's refusal to hire Negro workers. Most flagrant refusal is in the case of Edmond Van Osten, 31, of Brooklyn, who has nine years of experience as a sheet metal worker with the William P. Gaynor Company. Van Osten was sent by the New York State Employment Service to the Brewster plant in Long Island City the week of July 23, where he applied for sheet metal work.

"According to the young man's affidavit, he was interviewed at the plant and told by one of the employes that there were no openings in his line, while about 40 white men were placed in the same field.

"When Van Osten asked for a job as sheet metal worker, he was told that white workers did not like to work with Negroes. He was finally offered a job as porter.

"The company is also accused of refusing to employ John J. Woods, 22, of Yonkers, who has four hundred hours of special training in aircraft riveting. Woods completed his course two months ago at the Saunders Training School, Yonkers, where the instructors were all Brewster employes.

"His application was turned down by the company on the ground that there was no need for riveters, while white ones were placed.

"Oliver Ming, 21, of New York, who has a certificate from Manhattan High School, where he specialized in airplane and engine mechanics, was also denied employment by Brewster last week, while many white students who graduated with him are working in the plant."

The NAACP declared that if all the reports sent out by Dr. Weaver on behalf of OPM are like the Brewster case, OPM is attempting to paint a rosy picture of a dark situation.

Poston Raps NAACP

In taking exceptions to the NAACP release, Poston, former newspaper man, said the NAACP should have made it their business to check on the situation before releasing to the public facts that were not authentic.

He stated that at the time when the color bar was dropped at the Brewster plant, which was about July 7, seven Negro sheet-metal workers were employed, and that there are many more working now. He declared that OPM wired 25 Negroes to call for jobs at the plant, but only eight responded, and these were chosen. Contrary to the NAACP release, Poston said that none of those employed was fired.

Citing the cases mentioned by the NAACP, Poston asserted that Van Osten, who worked from 1931 to 1939 as a tinsmith helper, had no experience as a sheet metal worker and that Woods, who was first sent home and told that he could be called when riveters were needed, is now working in that line in the plant.

The Star-News, in a conversation with Miss Charlotte Crump, publicity director of the NAACP, informed her of what Mr. Poston had stated. Miss Crump was unaware of Woods being employed with the plant and that Ming was in Ohio.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Rankin Asked To Correct Statement

NAACP Says Rape Figures False and Misleading

SEP 6 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congressman John E. Rankin of Mississippi was scored by the NAACP last week for making on the floor of the House of Representatives "inaccurate and dangerous" statements about criminal attacks on white women by Negroes here.

On August 19 Rankin said "There have been 19 accomplished ravages of white women by Negroes in this city city since January 1, 65 reported attempts, and probably 100 more that have been unreported."

In a telegram to the Mississippi congressman, the NAACP declared, "We are informed that your statement has greatly inflamed public opinion among both whites and Negroes in the District of Columbia and throughout the country.

FIGURES VARY

The Association then quoted information received from Edward J. Kelly, acting mayor and superintendent of the metropolitan police department of Washington, who reported three white women attacked by colored men since January 1, two attacks and killed by unknown persons, and nineteen attacks on women of both races by men of both races.

Rankin was asked to correct and to give publicity to the correction of his statement.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Faseist-Like 'White Primary' and Poll Tax Targets of Denunciation at NAACP Parley

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Texas, June 25.—The poll tax and the fascist-like "white-primary" were the main targets of NAACP delegates here today following a brilliant speech last night in which Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma Negro leader, linked together red-baiting and the increasing curtailment of Negro rights.

JUN 26 1941

Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, in the keynote address of the evening mass meeting, declared that the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights, has been "labeled subversive and Communist." But, he said, such labels are used to **"curtail civil liberties, divide its defenders, and intimidate those who fight for Negro rights."** The Negro leader received a round of applause from the packed audience and a chorus of "amens."

The meeting last night took place in the Good Hope Baptist Church, which had a capacity audience despite the rain and intense heat. It was easy to see that the thing uppermost in the minds of the Negro population here was the horrible lynching and subsequent whitewashing in the Robert White case which took place only 65 miles from Houston.

JUN 26 1941

When the young Negro woman, who made the welcome address, for the local NAACP Branch mentioned the name of Conroe, Texas, the tense meeting broke at last into a welter of shouts, denunciations and rumblings, the meaning of which was not lost upon the officials of the city and state who came to listen at the "Negro's musical program."

The Negro workers and sharecroppers are not here to any large extent; but their presence could be felt in the speeches of a score of delegates who feel common cause with the poorest Negroes and whites against the poll tax.

Leading the panel discussion on the vote this morning were Arthur D. Shores, Negro NAACP attorney of Birmingham, who pointed out the large number of labor unions and white workers who are cooperating with the NAACP against the poll tax and other voting restrictions; and A. Maceo Smith, Negro lawyer in Houston, who addressed the delegates on the possibilities of legally assaulting the "white primary" on the basis of a recent Supreme Court decision giving Congress the power to regulate the primaries in the poll tax one-party states.

JUN 28 1941

Several speakers called for the unity of the NAACP with labor "and all other orgahizations" opposed to mass disfranchisement in the south. Among the organizations suggested were the Southern Negro Youth Congress of Birmingham, the CIO unions, civic groups, and white Southern bodies.

A greeting from President Roosevelt was read last night and received perfunctory lukewarm applause. But Dunjee rocked the House when he stated:

"President Roosevelt will have to do much more than send greetings to this body if the totalitarian discrimination against Negroes in defense and other industries are to be wiped out."

Dunjee assailed the Dies Committee, lumping it together with the Ku Klux Klan, advocated collective bargaining for labor and asserted that "those labor unions who bar my people are playing the game which will wreck them also."

"Democracy means first of all, jobs," Dunjee asserted, and "that means giving the Negro worker employment."

"As long as the government makes a distinction between the white empty belly and the Black empty belly," there will be no democracy for anyone," Dunjee continued.

JUN 26 1941

"I cannot tell the difference between what Hitler does to the helpless Jewish people and what a wealthy landowner in Conroe did to Robert White," He stated, amidst a great burst of "you're right."

FLAYS FREE SPEECH HYSTERIA

Attacking the hysteria against free speech, Dunjee said:

"There are those timid souls who say now that we're in a war crisis, we must not criticize. But we criticize to save democracy, not to destroy it. Those who try to prevent the people from criticizing are the ones to be vigilant against. For they claim a special patent on patriotism."

"I love America, but I do not love the poll tax, lynching, Jim-Crowism, job-discrimination, unequal education and oppression. Dunjee continued.

Speaking last night also was Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who attacked the poll tax and the whole system of jim-crowism "north and south" against the Negro people. Regarded as a Soutnern white liberal, Agar gave voice to the growing unity between large sections of the white people in the South with the Negro against feudalism and wage differentials. Agar received his greatest hand when he assailed the false, rosy promises made to the Negro people to get them involved in the last World War, although Agar whitewashed the imperialist antagonisms which give rise to the present conflict.

JUN 26 1941

Amplifying his speech in a subsequent interview, Dunjee, whose paper has taken a stand against the unjustified sentences upon Robert and Ina Wood, Communists in Oklahoma, said:

"I don't believe in red-baiting against the Communists. We must get across to the Negro that his stake lies with the poor white man not the rich one."

Tomorrow's session will be given over to a discussion of the Negro and "national defense."

42-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP Needs

TO UNITE WITH LABOR IN A REAL MOVEMENT FOR RACE BETTERMENT

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

"THE AMERICAN NEGRO has fought, bled and died for the United States. They are ready to fight, bleed and die again—but this time there is a price. The price which the American Negro holds for his willingness to fight and die is full participation as a citizen. If it is traitorous to make such a request, then 13,000,000 should be traitors ...if it be traitorous, then make the most of it."

With these stirring words, Robert Ming, young Howard law professor, brought the NAACP conference cheering to their feet on Wednesday evening. Everything said before that was a build-up to this eloquent and courageous statement. Everything which was said afterwards was an anti-climax. Ming's speech analyzed with the incisive strokes of a surgeon's scalpel the role and position of the Negro in the United States, his history as a warrior throughout the history of the world and finally analyzed his present position in the armed forces of the nation. Except for some rather interesting round-table and panel discussions, and for Richard Wright's eloquent and poetic speech in acceptance of the Spingarn Medal, they could have stopped the meetings when Ming sat down.

Mr. Cayton

RANDOLPH APOLOGETIC

In one very real sense it was a pity that they did not stop the meetings then for A. Philip Randolph followed Ming. Randolph made an apologetic statement which finally led up to the fact that the "they" (I don't know who "they" were) had called off the march to Washington. His arguments concerning the reason for calling off the march, as I understood it, was because the President had issued an executive order setting up a board for the purpose of integrating Negroes into the defense program.

RANDOLPH predicted that the bargaining power which was implicit in the march was powerful enough to force other concessions. He estimated the actual dollars and cents which would accrue to Negroes from the establishment and perfection functioning of the new board. Further, he stated, even the government did not know the potential strength of the march and its leaders had won without exposing their hand.

It sounded pretty thin when he stated it in the Good Hope Baptist church; it sounds even worse when I write it today. Randolph has a lot of explaining to do, and so have all of the rest mixed up in the direction of the march—and he didn't do it down here. Walter White, in the last mass meeting on Friday night, expressed his own dissatisfaction with the President's order and pointed out its weakness. He also, however, justified the calling off of the march.

SOUTHERNER SPEAKS

THE meetings started at a swift pace. Herbert Agar, editor of the Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., made a stirring speech asking for complete democracy for the Negroes—for a battle on two fronts against Germany and against the foes of democracy within the country. It was an impassioned plea by a liberal Southern white American who was suddenly frightened by what he saw in his own country.

He was followed by Roscoe Dunjee, of the Black Dispatch, who, though less eloquent, less international in his point of view, and I regret to say, less well informed—was nevertheless more specific in his demands. Unlike the white editor, was not so much worried about theoretical democracy as he was about actual jobs. He gave what might have been termed the "pork chop" argument.

"You can't win a war for democracy in 'lily-white' aeroplanes," said Dunjee, and like a re-current theme of a symphony, it was repeated, stated and re-stated and developed with variations by each of the following speakers. It reached its crescendo in the eloquent plea of Ming.

I am afraid that you will feel that the conference was not so good. On the contrary, I thought that it was very effective. The speeches were fiery and received surprising notice in the local white press. The audience was large and enthusiastic at all of the meetings. All in all, it was a pretty successful conference.

THE trouble is that it should have been a great conference. Coming as it did at a historic moment when a positive and clear-headed statement would have enabled the NAACP to assume a role of national leadership over the mass of Negroes.

NAACP MUFFED CHANCE

Coming at this time the putting forward of a positive analysis of the present situation and a strategy of attack would have probably united Negro thought and action to an extent which has never before been possible. The NAACP, in a sense, muffed this opportunity.

Over two decades ago, during a similar [illegible] DuBois came out with his famous editorial, "Close Ranks." In this piece, DuBois told Negroes to forget their own differences and support the greater fight to save democracy. This conference was different. There has been some improvement in the leadership of Negroes over a period of twenty-five years—but not enough.

I cannot end this article, however, without pointing out one important change in the attitude of the NAACP leadership. This time there was a much more important emphasis on the organized labor movement and the necessity of Negroes participating in it. There was a large delegation of trade unionists from Detroit and the panel on labor was well attended and almost explosively enthusiastic in its discussion of the implications of the various labor factions on the Negro. This is a tendency which it is hoped will be further developed in the future. If, and I predict it, the NAACP moves closer to the labor movement, it will obtain more and more mass support.

NEED TO TEAM WITH LABOR

FINALLY, with all of its faults, one must admit that the NAACP is the only solid organization which is fighting an organized and continuous battle for Negro rights. The National Negro Congress is at best a paper organization. The Urban League is primarily interested in social work. Like it or not, the NAACP is our most powerful weapon for civil rights.

If it could, in some fashion, team up with the labor movement and combine a program of struggle for economic betterment with that of a struggle for the extension of civil rights—unity between the Negro workers and Negro professional men, a positive unity of the Negro people might be obtained.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Frustrated Negro Youth

Do you have a solution for our difficulties?" asked one puzzled lad during the Youth Council sessions of the N. A. A. C. P. in Houston last week.

The question was addressed to an adult who had put in considerable time telling the youths how badly our social order is jumbled up and he had talked so long and so distressingly, telling of the restrictions and prohibitions surrounding Negro youth, he had finally landed his entire audience in an atmosphere of frustration.

It is a sad commentary upon this individual in that he stood there and said: "Frankly, I don't know what to do about it."

Now there are a lot of things Negro youth may do to correct the situation expressed by their poorly informed and visionless guest speaker. Of course youth cannot get very far so long as the blind lead the blind. There is no other haven but the ditch if they follow such leadership.

First of all, Negro youth must somehow emerge from the kingdom of fear. President Roosevelt has coined an expression fitting right into what we have in mind. The President has many times said, "All that America has to fear is fear itself."

Did you ever notice how completely dominated the Negro is by fear? It makes no difference what develops, always and ever, some black man is on hand to tell in detail how Negroes may lose ground, position and opportunity. There is no hope in the psychology dominating such pessimistic leadership. There is no one to propagate the thought that there is an advantage in every disadvantage.

The battle is three-fourths won for the black man here in America when enough faith and courage has been injected into spirit of young Negroes to believe there is a chance to win, but this can never happen so long as we accept calamity howlers as leaders, who deal in nothing but funk and fear. American Negroes must follow leadership developing strategies, craftiness and cunning in any sort of environment. Terror paralyzes lions as well as men.

One youth announced he felt the Council should pass some strong resolutions to take back home. We reminded him that Negro youth in Oklahoma, during the Muskogee meeting a few months ago, passed some strong resolutions and took them back home. Folk who think in such manner assume progress can be made by talking. No one discounts thought, but thought must be converted into effective action. What sort of action should Negro youth take back home regarding the difficulties confronting them?

The fellow who assumes that talking will settle everything never has a sustained program of action. For several years we have watched the Negro youth movement in Oklahoma. It never gets past yarn, fable and antidote.

Well, what should Negro youth do when it gets back home? First of all, Negro youth should seek and make friends with white youth. Study carefully what sort of planned effort there is in your community to get Negro and white youth around the council table. There is an

increasingly growing interest on the part of white youth in Negro youth, but what planned interracial effort does one find down in the Negro areas of the South attemtping to approach white youth?

If Negro youth thinks in terms of contacting white youth, effort is immediately made to contact the upper class whites, overlooking entirely that the interests of all working class groups are identical and the same.

Empty white bellies have something obviously in common with empty black bellies, and if Negro youth did but realize it, white youth is more ready now to talk about the common levels upon which they have been thrown with blacks than ever before. Go down to where direct relief is given. There is no segregation there. Working class white people are getting their eyes open, and they are open wider than are the optics of black youth.

And Negro youth, dominated by the kingdom of fear, runs every time the poor white youth shows up. Some one shouts "Communist" and off gallops the Negro youth. Rich white people cannot take other than an academic interest in farm tenantry, with its kindred ills such as the poll tax, malnutrition and poor housing. Negro youth should have vision to see that brotherhood can be developed with working class whites through study of common interests.

If Negro youth were to take active interest in problems troubling white people, white youth would take active interest in throttling the mob, and in helping to rid our social order of the prescribed rules binding Negro youth. An intelligent approach to such a program would do much towards relieving conditions now binding frustrated Negro youth.

Only those young people identified with the Southern Negro youth Congress seem to have a sustained and continuous program in progressive race relations. One young man at the conference thought that Negro youth should indulge in a general strike, and the guest speaker endorsed a blanket arrangement of this character. We sat there and wondered whether youth understood the significance of a strike. Most assuredly we believe that a strike has its virtues and is a powerful weapon in the hands of the masses, but no one in the meeting suggested anything specific regarding which youth should strike.

Strikes indicate the inability of people to get together on some definite thing. If the young people at Houston had picked out some type or character of demand they would make and strike on that, we would approve, but as usual, someone suggested a strike, and apparently everyone thought of going off somewhere and sitting down without making any definite or specific demands. Everybody is going to get in bad temper about things in general, and when they get hungry and go back to work nothing tangible and which might spell progress has been accomplished.

But if Negro youth at Houston had said, "We'll go home and persuade our parents to buy their dry goods and dresses from mail order houses until the dry goods stores in our town employ Negro clerks, or we'll keep up the same thing until we see dry good store ads in Negro papers just as they are in white papers," there would immediately be method in madness.

Negro youth must get down to business and do something about the black man's spending power. Jobs reside in spending power, and our giddy, card playing, whiskey drinking youths are not doing anything about it. Right here in Oklahoma City last year Negroes drank 30,000 cases of Pepsi-Cola, representing an outlay of some $40,000. There are five other beverages out of the eight sold in this town which had similar sales in the Negro area, which means that $150,000 was spent for cold drinks in the Negro district of Oklahoma City in 1940. It is safe to say that the Oklahoma City Negro purchased a quarter of a million dollars worth of beer in 1940, but no one is organizing Negro youth to direct that spending. If Negro youth staged a strike having to do with "drink where you work," it would prove effective.

This writer is sick and tired of Negro youth holding meetings to talk about what the elders should do for them. The black slave left Appomatox naked and bare. He was illiterate and most assuredly unable to protect himself as is educated Negro youth today. No one gave a job to the freed slave. Like Elijah, millions went out into the wilderness of hate depending upon the ravens to feed them.

Those apparently helpless black men and women, with religious fervor, developed this wonderful home life where Negro youth resides today. Those black slaves built colleges, churches, banks, insurance companies, fraternal societies, and everything worth while in black life. In spite of the Klan and all of the terrors of Reconstruction, the Negro who stumbled away from the chains of chattel slavery shamed the sterility and the inaction and the job-hunting complex of present day educated Negroes.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

JUL 22 1941

Negro Group Opposes Police 'Muscle' Squad

The local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday condemned "any proposal to establish a so-called strong arm squad for the purpose of intimidation and abuse" of District residents and visitors.

The resolution, together with several others, was adopted, the association said, as a result of suggestions offered at the recent House police investigation here.

Condemn Arrogance

Police who express racial prejudice and whose dealings with Negroes have been marked "by arrogance, verbal abuse and physical violence" were characterized as unfit for public service in a second resolution.

Also condemned were proposals to destroy through terrorism any organization which seeks to extend and preserve citizenship rights. Stringent vagrancy laws proposed were scored as interference with free movement of American citizens.

The organization indorsed requests for increased District public welfare appropriations, pointing out that better schools and hospitals, health and recreation facilities, adequate relief and increased employment opportunities serve to remove the causes of crime.

"These factors must be recognized," the resolution stated. "No police department, however well financed, efficient, and well organized, can hope to deal effectively with crime by police methods alone."

Appreciation and commendation was expressed for those members of the Police Department "who have discharged their duties with dignity and appropriate regard for their responsibilities and the rights of citizens."

JUL 22 1941